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(54) Title: **BACTERIAL EXPORTED PROTEINS AND ACELLULAR VACCINES BASED THEREON**

**(57) Abstract**

The present invention relates to the identification of Gram positive bacterial exported proteins, and the genes encoding such proteins. In particular, the invention relates to adhesion associated exported proteins, and to antigens common to many or all strains of a species of Gram positive bacterium. The invention also relates to acellular vaccines to provide protection from Gram positive bacterial infection using such genes or such proteins, and to antibodies against such proteins for use in diagnosis and passive immune therapy. In specific embodiments, fragments of ten genes encoding exported proteins of *S. pneumoniae* are disclosed, and the functional activity of some of these proteins in adherence is demonstrated.

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## BACTERIAL EXPORTED PROTEINS AND ACELLULAR VACCINES BASED THEREON

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### CONTINUING INFORMATION

The present invention is a continuation-in-part of copending Application Serial No. 08/245,511, filed May 18, 1994, which is a continuation-in-part of copending Application Serial No. 08/116,541, filed September 1, 1993, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, and applicants claim the benefit of the filing date of both applications pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 120.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the identification of bacterial exported proteins, and the genes encoding such proteins. The invention also relates to acellular vaccines to provide protection from bacterial infection using such proteins, and to antibodies against such proteins for use in diagnosis and passive immune therapy.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Exported proteins in bacteria participate in many diverse and essential cell functions such as motility, signal transduction, macromolecular transport and assembly, and the acquisition of essential nutrients. For pathogenic bacteria, many exported proteins are virulence determinants that function as adhesins to colonize and thus infect the host or as toxins to protect the bacteria against the host's immune system (for a review, *see* Hoepelman and Tuomanen, 1992, *Infect. Immun.* 60:1729-33).

Since the development of the smallpox vaccine by Jenner in the 18th century,

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vaccination has been an important armament in the arsenal against infectious microorganisms. Prior to the introduction of antibiotics, vaccination was the major hope for protecting populations against viral or bacterial infection. With the advent of antibiotics in the early 20th century, vaccination against bacterial

5 infections became much less important. However, the recent resurgence of antibiotic-resistant strains of infectious bacteria has resulted in the reestablishment of the importance of anti-bacterial vaccines.

One possibility for an anti-bacterial vaccine is the use of killed or attenuated

10 bacteria. However, there are several disadvantages of whole bacterial vaccines, including the possibility of a reversion of killed or attenuated bacteria to virulence due to incomplete killing or attenuation and the inclusion of toxic components as contaminants.

15 Another vaccine alternative is to immunize with the bacterial carbohydrate capsule. Presently, vaccines against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* employ conjugates composed of the capsules of the 23 most common serotypes of this bacterium. these vaccines are ineffective in individuals most susceptible to pathological infection -- the young, the old, and the immune compromised -- because of its

20 inability to elicit a T cell immune response. A recent study has shown that this vaccine is only 50% protective for these individuals (Shapiro et al., 1991, N. Engl. J. Med. 325:1453-60).

An alternative to whole bacterial vaccines are acellular vaccines or subunit

25 vaccines in which the antigen includes a bacterial surface protein. These vaccines could potentially overcome the deficiencies of whole bacterial or capsule-based vaccines. Moreover, given the importance of exported proteins to bacterial virulence, these proteins are an important target for therapeutic intervention. Of particular importance are proteins that represent a common antigen of all strains of

30 a particular species of bacteria for use in a vaccine that would protect against all strains of the bacteria. However, to date only a small number of exported proteins

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of Gram positive bacteria have been identified, and none of these represent a common antigen for a particular species of bacteria.

A strategy for the genetic analysis of exported proteins in *E. coli* was suggested following the description of translational fusions to a truncated gene for alkaline phosphatase (*phoA*) that lacked a functional signal sequence (Hoffman and Wright, 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:5107-5111). In this study, enzyme activity was readily detected in strains that had gene fusions between the coding regions of heterologous signal sequences and *phoA* indicating that translocation across the cytoplasmic membrane was required for enzyme activity. Subsequently, a modified transposon, *Tn<sub>phoA</sub>*, was constructed to facilitate the rapid screening for translational gene fusions (Manoil and Beckwith, 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:8129-8133). This powerful tool has been modified and used in many Gram negative pathogens such as *Escherichia coli* (Guitierrez et al., 1987, J. Mol. Biol. 195:289-297), *Vibrio cholera* (Taylor et al., 1989, J. Bacteriol. 171:1870-1878), *Bordetella pertussis* (Finn et al., 1991, Infect Immun. 59:3273-9; Knapp and Mekalanos, 1988, J. Bacteriol. 170:5059-5066) and *Legionella pneumophila* (Albano et al., 1992, Mol. Microbiol. 6:1829-39), to yield a wealth of information from the identification and characterization of exported proteins. A similar strategy based on gene fusions to a truncated form of the gene for  $\beta$ -lactamase has been used to the same end (Broome-Smith et al., 1990, Mol. Microbiol. 4:1637-1644). A direct strategy for mapping the topology of exported proteins has also been developed based on "sandwich" gene fusions to *phoA* (Ehrmann et al., 1990, 87:7574-7578).

25

For a variety of reasons, the use of gene fusions as a genetic screen for exported proteins in Gram positive organisms has met with limited success. Plasmid vectors that will create two or three part translational fusions to genes for alkaline phosphatase,  $\beta$ -lactamase and  $\alpha$ -amylase have been designed for *Bacillus subtilis* and *Lactococcus lacti* (Payne and Jackson, 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:2278-82; Perez et al., 1992, Mol. Gen. Genet. 234:401-11; Smith et al., 1987, J. Bacteriol.

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169:3321-3328; Smith et al., 1988, Gene 70:351-361). Gene fusions between *phoA* and the gene for protein A (*spa*) from *Staphylococcus aureus* have been used to determine the cellular localization of this protein (Schneewind et al., 1992, Cell. 70:267-81). In that study, however, enzyme activity for alkaline phosphatase  
5 was not reported.

Mutagenesis strategies in several streptococcal species have also been limited for several reasons. Efficient transposons similar to those that are the major tools to study Gram negative bacteria have not been developed for streptococcus. Insertion  
10 duplication mutagenesis with non-replicating plasmid vectors has been a successful alternative for *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (Chen and Morrison, 1988, Gene. 64:155-164; Morrison et al., 1984, J. Bacteriol. 159:870). This strategy has led to the mutagenesis, isolation and cloning of several pneumococcal genes (Alloing et al., 1989, Gene. 76:363-8; Berry et al., 1992, Microb. Pathog. 12:87-93; Hui  
15 and Morrison, 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:372-81; Lacks and Greenberg, 1991, Gene. 104:11-7; Laible et al., 1989, Mol. Microbiol. 3:1337-48; Martin et al., 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:4517-23; McDaniel et al., 1987, J. Exp. Med. 165:381-94; Prudhomme et al., 1989, J. Bacteriol. 171:5332-8; Prudhomme et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:7196-203; Puyet et al., 1989, J. Bacteriol. 171:2278-2286; Puyet et  
20 al., 1990, J. Mol. Biol. 213:727-38; Radnis et al., 1990, J. Bacteriol. 172:3669-74; Sicard et al., 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:2412-5; Stassi et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:7028-7032; Tomasz et al., 1988, J. Bacteriol. 170:5931-5934; Yother et al., 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:610-8).

25 Of note in the search for exported pneumococcal proteins that might be attractive targets for a vaccine is pneumococcal surface protein A (PspA) (see Yother et al., 1992, *supra*). PspA has been reported to be a candidate for a *S. pneumoniae* vaccine as it has been found in all pneumococci to date; the purified protein can be used to elicit protective immunity in mice; and antibodies against the protein  
30 confer passive immunity in mice (Talkington et al., 1992, Microb. Pathog. 13:343-355). However, PspA demonstrates antigenic variability between strains in

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the N-terminal half of the protein, which contains the immunogenic and protection eliciting epitopes (Yother et al., 1992, *supra*). This protein does not represent a common antigen for all strains of *S. pneumoniae*, and therefore is not an optimal vaccine candidate.

5

Recently, apparent fusion proteins containing PhoA were exported in species of Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria (Pearce and Masure, 1992, Abstr. Gen. Meet. Am. Soc. Microbiol. 92:127, abstract D-188). This abstract reports insertion of pneumococcal DNA upstream from the *E. coli phoA* gene lacking its  
10 signal sequence and promoter in a shuttle vector capable of expression in both *E. coli* and *S. pneumoniae*, and suggests that similar pathways for the translocation of exported proteins across the plasma membranes must be found for both species of bacteria.

15 Recent studies have shown that genetic transfer in several bacterial species relies on a signal response mechanism between individual cells. Conjugal plasmid transfer is mediated by homoserine lactones in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (Zhang et al., 1993, Science 262:446-448) and by small secreted polypeptides in *Enterococcus faecalis* (for a review, see Clewell, 1993, Cell 73:9-12). Low  
20 molecular weight peptide activators have been described which induce transformation in *S. pneumoniae* (Tomasz, 1965, Nature 208:155-159; Tomasz, 1966, J. Bacteriol. 91:1050-61; Tomasz and Mosser, 1966, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 55:58-66) and *Streptococcus sanguis* (Leonard and Cole, 1972, J. Bacteriol. 110:273-280; Pakula et al., 1962, Acta Microbiol. Pol. 11:205-222; Pakula and  
25 Walczak, 1963, J. Gen. Microbiol. 31:125-133). A peptide activator which regulates both sporulation and transformation has been described for *B. subtilis* (Grossman and Losick, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:4369-73). Furthermore, genetic evidence suggests that peptide permeases may be mediating these processes in both *E. faecalis* (Ruhfel et al., 1993, J. Bacteriol. 175:5253-59;  
30 Tanimoto et al., 1993, J. Bacteriol. 175:5260-64) and *B. subtilis* (Rudner et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:1388-98).

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In *S. pneumoniae*, transformation occurs as a programmed event during a physiologically defined "competent" state. Induced by an unknown signal in a density dependent manner, cells exhibit a single wave of competence between  $5 \times 10^6$  and  $1-2 \times 10^7$  cfu / ml which is the beginning of logarithmic growth (Tomasz, 1966, *supra*). With induction, a unique set of competence associated proteins are expressed (Morrison and Baker, 1979, Nature 282:215-217) suggesting global regulation of transformation associated genes. Competent bacteria bind and transport exogenous DNA, which if homologous is incorporated by recombination into the genome of the recipient cell. Within one to two cell divisions, the bacteria are no longer competent. As with induction, inactivation of competence occurs by an unknown mechanism.

The citation of references herein shall not be construed as an admission that such is prior art to the present invention.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns genes encoding exported proteins in a Gram positive bacteria, and the proteins encoded by such genes. In particular, the invention provides for isolation of genes encoding Gram positive bacterial adhesion associated proteins, preferably adhesins, virulence determinants, toxins, or immunodominant proteins, and thus provides the genes and proteins encoded thereby. In another aspect, the exported protein can be an antigen common to many or all strains of a species of Gram positive bacteria, and that may be antigenically related to a homologous protein from a closely related species of bacteria. The invention also contemplates identification of proteins that are antigenically unique to a particular strain of bacteria. Preferably, the exported protein is an adhesin common to all strains of a species of Gram positive bacteria.

The invention further relates to a vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram positive bacterium comprising a vector containing a gene



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encoding an exported adhesion associated protein, or a gene encoding an exported protein which is an antigen common to many strains, of a species of a Gram positive bacterium operably associated with a promoter capable of directing of directing expression of the gene in the subject.

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In another aspect, the invention is directed to a vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram positive bacterium comprising an immunogenic amount of an exported adhesion associated protein, virulence determinant, toxin, or immunodominant protein of a Gram positive bacterium, or an immunogenic  
10 amount of an exported protein which is an antigen common to many strains of a species of Gram positive bacterium, and an adjuvant. Preferably, such a vaccine contains the protein conjugated covalently to a bacterial capsule or capsules from one or more strains of bacteria. More preferably, the capsules from all the common strains of a species of bacteria are included in the vaccine.

15

Alternatively, the protein can be used to immunize an appropriate animal to generate polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies, as described in detail below. Thus, the invention further relates to antibodies reactive with exported proteins of Gram positive bacteria. Such antibodies can be used in immunoassays to diagnose  
20 infection with a particular strain or species of bacteria. Thus, strain-specific exported proteins can be used to generate strain-specific antibodies for diagnosis of infection with that strain. Alternatively, common antigens can be used to prepare antibodies for the diagnosis of infection with that species of bacterium. In a specific aspect, the species of bacterium is *S. pneumoniae*. The antibodies can  
25 also be used for passive immunization to treat an infection with Gram positive bacteria.

Thus, it is an object of the present invention to provide genes encoding exported proteins of Gram positive bacteria. Preferably, such genes encode adhesion  
30 associated proteins, virulence determinants, toxins, or immunodominant proteins that are immunogenic. Preferably, the protein is an antigen common to many

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strains of a species of Gram positive bacterium, as the products of such genes are particularly attractive vaccine candidates.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an acellular vaccine against a  
5 Gram positive bacterium, thus overcoming the deficiencies of whole killed or attenuated bacterial vaccines and capsular vaccines.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a capsular vaccine that elicits a helper T cell immune response.

10 It is yet a further object of the invention to provide for the diagnosis of infection with a Gram positive bacterium.

Another object of the invention is to provide for passive immune therapy for a  
15 Gram positive bacterial infection, particularly for an infection by an antibiotic resistant bacterium.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 FIGURE 1. Construction of PhoA fusion vectors designed for the mutation and genetic identification of exported proteins in *S. pneumoniae*. (A) The 2.6 kB fragment of pPHO7 containing a truncated form of *phoA* was inserted into either the *Sma*I or *Bam*HI sites of pJDC9 to generate pHRM100 and pHRM104 respectively. T1T2 are transcription terminators and the arrows indicate gene  
25 orientation. (B) Mechanism of insertion duplication mutagenesis coupled to gene fusion. PhoA activity depends on the cloning of an internal gene fragment that is in-frame and downstream from a gene that encodes an exported protein. Transformation into *S. pneumoniae* results in duplication of the target fragment and subsequent gene disruption.

30

FIGURE 2. Detection and trypsin susceptibility of PhoA fusions in *S.*

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*pneumoniae*. Total cells lysates (50  $\mu$ g of protein) from R6x (lane 1; parental strain): SPRU98 (lane 2); SPRU97 (lane 3); and SPRU96 (lane 4) were applied to an 8-25% SDS polyacrylamide gel. Proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes and probed with anti-PhoA antibody. Antigen-antibody complexes were detected by enhanced chemiluminescence with an appropriate peroxidase conjugated second antibody. SPRU96 and 97 contain the plasmids pHRM100 and pHRM104 randomly integrated in the chromosome. Molecular weight standards are indicated on the left. Whole bacteria from strain SPRU98 were treated with (lane 5) and without (lane 6) 50  $\mu$ g / ml of trypsin for 10 min. at 37°C. Both samples were treated with a 40 fold molar excess of soy bean trypsin inhibitor. The total cell lysates (50  $\mu$ g protein) were probed for immunoreactive material to PhoA as described above. Molecular weight standards are indicated on the left.

FIGURE 3. PhoA fusion products are more stable when bacteria are grown in the presence of disulfide oxidants. Cultures of SPRU98 were grown in the presence of either 600  $\mu$ M 2-hydroxyethyl disulfide (lane 1), 10  $\mu$ M DsbA (lane 2) or without any additions (lane 3). Total cell lysates (50  $\mu$ g of protein) were applied to an 8 - 25% SDS polyacrylamide gel. The proteins were then probed for immunoreactive material with anti PhoA antibody as described in Figure 2.

FIGURE 4. Derived amino acid sequences for the genetic loci recovered from PhoA<sup>+</sup> pneumococcal mutants. Each of the plasmids recovered from the nine PhoA<sup>+</sup> strains of *S. pneumoniae* (see Table 1) were transformed into *E. coli* and had 400 to 700 base pair inserts. Using a primer to the 5' end of *phoA*, approximately 200 to 500 base pairs of pneumococcal DNA immediately upstream of *phoA* was sequenced from each plasmid and an in-frame coding region with PhoA was established. The derived amino acid sequences from the fusions are presented for Exp1 [SEQ ID NO:2], Exp2 [SEQ ID NO:24], Exp3 [SEQ ID NO:6], Exp4 [SEQ ID NO:8], Exp5 [SEQ ID NO:10], Exp6 [SEQ ID NO:12], Exp7 [SEQ ID NO:14], Exp8 [SEQ ID NO:16], and Exp9a [SEQ ID NO:18]. The derived sequence from the 5' end of the insert from Exp9 is also presented in

Exp9b [SEQ ID NO:20].

FIGURE 5. Sequence alignments of the derived amino acid sequences from the Exp loci recovered from PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutants. The highest scoring match for each insert is presented. The percent identity (%ID) and percent similarity (%SIM) for each alignment is presented on the right. (A) Exp1 [SEQ ID NO:2] and AmiA from *S. pneumoniae* [SEQ ID NO:23] (Alloing et al., 1990, Mol. Microbiol. 4:633-44). B) Exp2 [SEQ ID NO:24] and PonA from *S. pneumoniae* [SEQ ID NO:24] (Martin et al., 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:4517-23). C) Exp3 [SEQ ID NO:25] and PilB from *N. gonorrhoeae* [SEQ ID NO:26] (Taha et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:4367-4378). The conserved histidine (H<sub>408</sub>) in PilB is not present in Exp3 but is replaced by asparagine (N<sub>124</sub>). D) Exp4 [SEQ ID NO:27] and CD4B from tomato [SEQ ID NO:28] (Gottesman et al., 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:3513-7). E) Exp5 [SEQ ID NO:29] and PtsG from *B. subtilis* [SEQ ID NO:30] (Gonzy-Tréboul et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:1241-1294). F) Exp6 [SEQ ID NO:31] and GlpD from *B. subtilis* [SEQ ID NO:32] (Holmberg et al., 1990, J. Gen. Microbiol. 136:2367-2375). G) Exp7 [SEQ ID NO:33] and MgtB from *S. typhimurium* [SEQ ID NO:34] (Snavely et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem. 266:815-823). The conserved aspartic acid (D<sub>554</sub>) required for autophosphorylation is also present in Exp7 (D<sub>37</sub>). H) Exp8 [SEQ ID NO:35] and CyaB from *B. pertussis* [SEQ ID NO:36] (Glaser et al., 1988, Mol. Microbiol. 2:1930; Glaser et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:3997-4004). I) Exp9 and DeaD from *E. coli* (Toone et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:3291-3302). The top sequence from Exp9 [SEQ ID NO:37] is derived from the 5' end of the recovered plasmid insert, and compared to DeaD 135-220 [SEQ ID NO:38]. The bottom sequence from Exp9 [SEQ ID NO:20] is derived from the 3' end of the recovered plasmid insert just upstream from *phoA*, and is compared with DeaD 265-342 [SEQ ID NO:39]. The conserved DEAD sequence is highlighted.

FIGURE 6. Subcellular localization of the Exp9-PhoA fusion. The membrane (lane 1) and cytoplasmic (lane 2) fractions (50 µg of protein for each sample) of

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SPRU17 were applied to a 10-15% SDS polyacrylamide gel. The proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with anti-PhoA antibody. Molecular weight standards are indicated on the left.

- 5 FIGURE 7. Adherence of type 2 AII (■) or unencapsulated R6 (○) pneumococci to alveolar Type II cells of rabbit. The adherence assay was performed as described in Example 2, *infra*.

FIGURE 8. Titration of the adherence of pneumococcal mutants to human  
10 umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC). The mutant strains tested are listed on Table 1. Mutation of *exp1*, strain SPRU98 (●); *exp2*, strain SPRU64 (○); *exp3*, strain SPRU40 (■); *exp10*, strain SPRU25 (◐); and *amiA*, strain SPRU121 (◆) resulted in a decrease in the ability of the mutant strain to adhere. Strain R6 (■) is wildtype *S. pneumoniae*.

15

FIGURE 9. Adherence of pneumococcal mutants to lung Type II cells. The exported gene mutation and strain designations are as described for Figure 8.

FIGURE 10. Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences for the genetic locus  
20 recovered from the SPRU25 mutant, *exp10*. The nucleotide sequence was obtained as described in Figure 4 and in Example 1, *infra*.

FIGURE 11. Nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 46) and derived protein (SEQ ID NO: 47) sequences of *plpA*. The lipoprotein modification consensus sequence is underlined  
25 with an asterisk above the cysteine residue where cleavage would occur.

Downstream from the coding region a potential rho independent transcription terminator is underlined. The positions of the PhoA fusions at Leu<sub>197</sub> in SPRU58 and Asp<sub>492</sub> in SPRU98 are indicated. (Genbank accession number: TO BE ASSIGNED).

30

FIGURE 12. Sequence analysis of peptide binding proteins. A; Sequence

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alignment of PlpA (SEQ ID NO:47) and AmiA (SEQ ID NO:48). Identical residues are boxed. B; Sequence alignments for the substrate binding proteins from the permeases of different bacterial species: PlpA, *S. pneumoniae* (this study); AmiA, *S. pneumoniae*. The reported sequence for *amiA* (Alloing et al., 5 1990, Mol. Microbiol. 4:633-644) has now been changed due to a sequencing error and the corrected sequence is now in Genbank); Spo0KA, *B. subtilis* (Perego et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:173-185; Rudner et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:1388-98); HbpA, *H. influenzae* (Hanson et al., 1992, Infect. Immun. 60:2257-66); DciAE, *B. subtilis* (Mathiopoulos et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:1903-13); 10 OppA (Ec), *E. coli* (Kashiwagi et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem. 265:8387-91); TraC, *E. faecalis* (Tanimoto et al., 1993, J. Bacteriol. 175:5260-64); DppA, *E. coli* (Abouhamad et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:1035-47); PrgZ, *E. faecalis* (Ruhfel et al., 1993, J. Bacteriol. 175:5253-59); OppA (St) *S. typhimurium* (Hiles et al., 1987, J. Mol. Biol. 195:125-142) and SarA, *S. gordonii*. The derived amino acid 15 sequences were aligned with the MACAW software package (Schuler et al., 1993, Proteins Struct. Funct. Genet. 9:180-190). The black boxes and hatched boxes denote regions of high sequence similarity with probability values less than or equal to  $1.3 \times 10^{-7}$ , with the effective size of the space searched derived from the lengths of all the sequences in the database.

20

FIGURE 13. Subcellular localization and labeling of PlpA-PhoA. Upper panel: Subcellular fractions (50  $\mu$ g of total protein) from SPRU98 (PhoA<sup>+</sup>, pHRM104::*plpA*) were applied to an 8-25% SDS polyacrylamide gel, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with anti-PhoA antisera. Bound 25 antibodies were detected with a peroxidase conjugated second antibody and visualized with enhanced chemiluminescence. Lanes are A, culture supernatant; B, membranes; C, cytoplasm; and D, cell wall. Lower panel: Anti-PhoA immunoprecipitates of total cell lysates from bacteria grown in a chemically defined media with [<sup>3</sup>H] palmitic acid were applied to an 8-25% SDS 30 polyacrylamide gel, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and subjected to autoradiography. Lanes are E, parental strain R6x; F, SPRU100 (PhoA<sup>+</sup>,

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pHRM104::zzz); and G, SPRU98 (PhoA<sup>+</sup>, pHRM104::*plpA*). The arrow marks the 93 kDa band that corresponds to the immunoprecipitated PlpA-PhoA fusion protein.

- 5    FIGURE 14. Northern analysis of pneumococcal peptide permeases. RNA (10 µg) prepared from SPRU107 (pJDC9::*plpA*) (lanes A and C) and R6x (lanes B and D) was hybridized to DNA probes from *plpA* (lanes A and B) or *amiA* (lanes C and D). Molecular weights are indicated.
- 10   FIGURE 15. Transformation efficiency of pneumococcal permease mutants. Various strains containing the depicted chromosomal gene constructs with lesions in either *plpA* or *ami* were assayed for the incorporation of a chromosomal streptomycin resistance marker as a measure of transformation efficiency. Transformation efficiency of each strain is presented as a percent of the parental
- 15   strain, R6x, which routinely produces 0.3% Str<sup>r</sup> transformants in the total population of transformable cells. Values presented are the average of at least three data points with the standard error of the mean. The results are representative of assays performed on three separate occasions. E is erythromycin resistance encoded by the vector.
- 20   FIGURE 16. Competence profiles of pneumococcal permease mutants. The percentage of transformable cells was determined at specific ODs during early logarithmic growth for R6x n, SPRU107 l (pJDC9::*plpA*), and SPRU114 s (pJDC9::*amiA*). The results are representative of three separate experiments.
- 25   FIGURE 17. Effect of a mutation in *plpA* on the expression of the competence regulated *rec locus*. Alkaline phosphatase activity was measured for SPRU100, n (PhoA<sup>+</sup>, pHRM104::*exp10*) and SPRU156, s (PhoA<sup>+</sup>, pHRM104::*exp10*; pWG5::*plpA*) during logarithmic growth of pneumococcus which produces a
- 30   normal competence cycle. Each value is the average of two data points with a standard error of the mean that did not exceed 10% of that point. These results are

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representative of three independent experiments.

FIGURE 18. Physical map of *plpA* and recombinant plasmids generated from various cloning procedures. Plasmids with the preface pH contain inserts in the  
5 PhoA vector pHRM104 while plasmids with the preface pJ contain inserts in the vector pJDC9. Most plasmids were created by "chromosome walking" with the integrated plasmid pJlp1. The plasmid pJlp9 was created by "homology  
cloning" with the oligonucleotides lip1 and P1. See experimental procedures for details. Restriction endonuclease sites are shown: H (*Hind*III), Hc (*Hinc*II), E  
10 (*Eco*RI), K (*Kpn*I), P (*Pst*I), R (*Eco*RV), Sau (*Sau*IIIa), S (*Sph*I).

FIGURE 19. Adherence of R6 wild-type (□) and Pad1 mutant (■) pneumococci to type II lung cells. This assay was performed as described in Example 2.

15 FIGURE 20. (A) Subcellular localization of Pad1-PhoA fusion detected by Western analysis with anti-PhoA antisera. The cells were separated into the membrane components (Lanes A-C) and cytoplasmic components (Lanes D-F). Lanes A,D -- R6 wild-type (parent) cells; B,E -- Pad1 mutant cells; C,F -- Pad1b mutant cells. (B) Probe of bacterial lysate with antibody to whole bacteria by  
20 Western analysis. Lanes A, B and C correspond to (A). The Pad1 mutants lack a 17 kDa immunogenic membrane associated protein found in the R6 bacteria.

FIGURE 21. Adherence of R6 bacteria and Pad1 mutants grown in the presence and absence of acetate. Growth in acetate corrects the Pad1 adherence defect.  
25

FIGURE 22. Growth of the Pad1 mutant and R6 bacteria in the presence or absence of acetate. The Pad1 mutant was grown in chemically defined growth medium for *S. pneumodiae* in the presence of 0% (○), 0.1% (◇) and 0.5% (□) acetate. R6 was grown in the presence of 0% (square plus) and 0.5% (Δ).  
30

FIGURE 23. Nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:55) and deduced amino acid sequences of



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Pad1 (SEQ ID NO:56); also termed poxB. The putative ribosome binding site, -10, and -35 sites are underlined, and the start codon is labeled.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5

In accordance with the present invention there may be employed conventional molecular biology, microbiology, and recombinant DNA techniques within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, *e.g.*, Sambrook, Fritsch & Maniatis, "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual,"  
10 Second Edition (1989) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (herein "Sambrook et al., 1989"); "DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach," Volumes I and II (D.N. Glover ed. 1985); "Oligonucleotide Synthesis" (M.J. Gait ed. 1984); "Nucleic Acid Hybridization" [B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds. (1985)]; "Transcription And Translation" [B.D. Hames & S.J.  
15 Higgins, eds. (1984)]; "Animal Cell Culture" [R.I. Freshney, ed. (1986)]; "Immobilized Cells And Enzymes" [IRL Press, (1986)]; B. Perbal, "A Practical Guide To Molecular Cloning" (1984).

Therefore, if appearing herein, the following terms shall have the definitions set  
20 out below.

A "replicon" is any genetic element (*e.g.*, plasmid, chromosome, virus) that functions as an autonomous unit of DNA replication *in vivo*, *i.e.*, capable of replication under its own control.

25

A "vector" is a replicon, such as plasmid, phage or cosmid, to which another DNA segment may be attached so as to bring about the replication of the attached segment.

30 The term "viral vector" refers to a virus containing a recombinant nucleic acid, whereby the virus can introduce the recombinant nucleic acid to a cell, *i.e.*, the

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virus can transform the cell. According to the present invention, such vectors may have use for the delivery of a nucleic acid-based vaccine, as described herein.

A cell has been "transformed" by exogenous or heterologous DNA when such  
5 DNA has been introduced inside the cell. The transforming DNA may or may not be integrated (covalently linked) into chromosomal DNA making up the genome of the cell. In prokaryotes, yeast, and mammalian cells for example, the transforming DNA may be maintained on an episomal element such as a plasmid. A "clone" is a population of cells derived from a single cell or common ancestor  
10 by mitosis.

A "nucleic acid molecule" refers to the phosphate ester polymeric form of ribonucleosides (adenosine, guanosine, uridine or cytidine; "RNA molecules") or deoxyribonucleosides (deoxyadenosine, deoxyguanosine, deoxythymidine, or  
15 deoxycytidine; "DNA molecules") in either single stranded form, or a double-stranded helix. Double stranded DNA-DNA, DNA-RNA and RNA-RNA helices are possible. The term nucleic acid molecule, and in particular DNA or RNA molecule, refers only to the primary and secondary structure of the molecule, and does not limit it to any particular tertiary forms. Thus, this term includes double-  
20 stranded DNA found, *inter alia*, in linear or circular DNA molecules (e.g., restriction fragments), viruses, plasmids, and chromosomes. In discussing the structure of particular double-stranded DNA molecules, sequences may be described herein according to the normal convention of giving only the sequence in the 5' to 3' direction along the nontranscribed strand of DNA (i.e., the strand  
25 having a sequence homologous to the mRNA). A "recombinant DNA molecule" is a DNA molecule that has undergone a molecular biological manipulation.

A nucleic acid molecule is "hybridizable" to another nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA, genomic DNA, or RNA, when a single stranded form of the nucleic  
30 acid molecule can anneal to the other nucleic acid molecule under the appropriate conditions of temperature and solution ionic strength (see Sambrook et al., 1989,

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- supra*). The conditions of temperature and ionic strength determine the "stringency" of the hybridization. Hybridization requires that the two nucleic acids contain complementary sequences, although depending on the stringency of the hybridization, mismatches between bases are possible. The appropriate
- 5 stringency for hybridizing nucleic acids depends on the length of the nucleic acids and the degree of complementation, variables well known in the art. Preferably a minimum length for a hybridizable nucleic acid is at least about 10 nucleotides; more preferably at least about 15 nucleotides.
- 10 A DNA "coding sequence" is a double-stranded DNA sequence which is transcribed and translated into a polypeptide *in vivo* when placed under the control of appropriate regulatory sequences. The boundaries of the coding sequence are determined by a start codon at the 5' (amino) terminus and a translation stop codon at the 3' (carboxyl) terminus. A coding sequence can include, but is not
- 15 limited to, prokaryotic sequences, cDNA from eukaryotic mRNA, genomic DNA sequences from eukaryotic (e.g., mammalian) DNA, and even synthetic DNA sequences. If the coding sequence is intended for expression in a eukaryotic cell, a polyadenylation signal and transcription termination sequence will usually be located 3' to the coding sequence.
- 20 Transcriptional and translational control sequences are DNA regulatory sequences, such as promoters, enhancers, terminators, and the like, that provide for the expression of a coding sequence in a host cell. In eukaryotic cells, polyadenylation signals are control sequences.
- 25 A "promoter sequence" is a DNA regulatory region capable of binding RNA polymerase in a cell and initiating transcription of a downstream (3' direction) coding sequence. For purposes of defining the present invention, the promoter sequence is bounded at its 3' terminus by the transcription initiation site and
- 30 extends upstream (5' direction) to include the minimum number of bases or elements necessary to initiate transcription at levels detectable above background.

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Within the promoter sequence will be found a transcription initiation site (conveniently defined for example, by mapping with nuclease S1), as well as protein binding domains (consensus sequences) responsible for the binding of RNA polymerase. Eukaryotic promoters will often, but not always, contain "TATA" boxes and "CAT" boxes.

A coding sequence is "under the control" of transcriptional and translational control sequences in a cell when RNA polymerase transcribes the coding sequence into mRNA, which is then translated into the protein encoded by the coding sequence.

A "signal sequence" can be included before the coding sequence. This sequence encodes a signal peptide, N-terminal to the polypeptide, that directs the host cell to translocate the polypeptide to the cell surface or secrete the polypeptide into the media, and this signal peptide is selectively degraded by the cell upon exportation. Signal sequences can be found associated with a variety of proteins native to prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

As used herein, the term "exported protein" refers to a protein that contains a signal sequence, and thus is found associated with or outside of the cell membrane. Thus, secreted proteins, integral membrane proteins, surface proteins, and the like fall into the class of exported proteins. The term "surface protein" as used herein is specifically intended to refer to a protein that is accessible at the cell surface, *e.g.*, for binding with an antibody.

An "adhesion associated protein" is a protein that is directly or indirectly involved in adherence of bacteria to target cells, such as endothelial cells or lung cells. The term "adhesion associated protein" includes proteins that may have other functional activities, such as motility, signal transduction, cell wall assembly, or macromolecular transport. An "adhesin" is an adhesion-associated protein found on the surface of a cell, such as a bacterium, that is directly involved in

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adherence, and thus effects some degree of adherence or adhesion to another cell. Of particular importance to the present invention are adhesins of Gram positive bacteria that promote adhesion to eukaryotic cells, *i.e.*, that are involved in bacterial virulence. Adhesins, in order to be effective in promoting adherence,  
5 should be surface proteins, *i.e.*, be accessible at the surface of the cell.

Accessibility is also important to determine antigenicity. A vaccine that elicits antibodies against an adhesin can provide antibodies that bind to an accessible antigenic determinant and directly interfere with adherence, thus preventing infection. An adhesin of the invention need not be the only adhesin or adhesion  
10 mediator of a Gram positive bacteria, and the term contemplates any protein that demonstrates some degree of adhesion activity, whether relatively strong or relatively weak.

A "virulence determinant" is any bacterial product required for bacterial survival  
15 within an infected host. Thus, virulence determinants are also attractive vaccine candidates since neutralization of a virulence determinant can reduce the virulence of the bacteria.

A "toxin" is any bacterial product that actively damages an infected host. Thus,  
20 bacterial toxins are important targets for an immune response in order to neutralize their toxicity.

A molecule is "antigenic" when it is capable of specifically interacting with an antigen recognition molecule of the immune system, such as an immunoglobulin  
25 (antibody) or T cell antigen receptor. An antigenic polypeptide contains at least about 5, and preferably at least about 10, amino acids. An antigenic portion of a molecule can be that portion that is immunodominant for antibody or T cell receptor recognition, or it can be a portion used to generate an antibody to the molecule by conjugating the antigenic portion to a carrier molecule for  
30 immunization. A molecule that is antigenic need not be itself immunogenic, *i.e.*, capable of eliciting an immune response without a carrier.

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A composition comprising "A" (where "A" is a single protein, DNA molecule, vector, etc.) is substantially free of "B" (where "B" comprises one or more contaminating proteins, DNA molecules, vectors, etc.) when at least about 75 % by weight of the proteins, DNA, vectors (depending on the category of species to which A and B belong) in the composition is "A". Preferably, "A" comprises at least about 90% by weight of the A+B species in the composition, most preferably at least about 99% by weight. It is also preferred that a composition, which is substantially free of contamination, contain only a single molecular weight species having the activity or characteristic of the species of interest.

10

The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" refers to molecular entities and compositions that are physiologically tolerable and do not typically produce an allergic or similar untoward reaction, such as gastric upset, dizziness and the like, when administered to a human. Preferably, as used herein, the term

15 "pharmaceutically acceptable" means approved by a regulatory agency of the Federal or a state government or listed in the U.S. Pharmacopeia or other generally recognized pharmacopeia for use in animals, and more particularly in humans. The term "carrier" refers to a diluent, adjuvant, excipient, or vehicle with which the compound is administered. Such pharmaceutical carriers can be  
20 sterile liquids, such as water and oils, including those of petroleum, animal, vegetable or synthetic origin, such as peanut oil, soybean oil, mineral oil, sesame oil and the like. Water or aqueous solution saline solutions and aqueous dextrose and glycerol solutions are preferably employed as carriers, particularly for injectable solutions.

25

The term "adjuvant" refers to a compound or mixture that enhances the immune response to an antigen. An adjuvant can serve as a tissue depot that slowly releases the antigen and also as a lymphoid system activator that non-specifically enhances the immune response (Hood et al., *Immunology, Second Ed.*, 1984,  
30 Benjamin/Cummings: Menlo Park, California, p. 384). Often, a primary challenge with an antigen alone, in the absence of an adjuvant, will fail to elicit a

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humoral or cellular immune response. Adjuvants include, but are not limited to, complete Freund's adjuvant, incomplete Freund's adjuvant, saponin, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil or hydrocarbon emulsions, keyhole  
5 limpet hemocyanins, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (*bacille Calmette-Guerin*) and *Corynebacterium parvum*. Preferably, the adjuvant is pharmaceutically acceptable.

In its primary aspect, the present invention concerns the identification and isolation  
10 of a gene encoding an exported protein in a Gram positive bacteria. The exported protein can be a protein of unknown or of known function. Herein, all such exported proteins, whether of known or of unknown function, are referred to as "Exp" (for exported protein), and the genes encoding such proteins are referred to as "*exp*" genes. In particular, the invention provides for isolation of genes  
15 encoding Gram positive bacterial adhesion associated proteins, preferably adhesins, virulence determinants, toxins and immunodominant antigens. Preferably, the exported protein can be an antigen common to all strains of a species of Gram positive bacteria, or that may be antigenically related to a homologous protein from a closely related species of bacteria. The invention also contemplates  
20 identification of proteins that are antigenically unique to a particular strain of bacteria. Preferably, the exported protein is an adhesin common to all strains of a species of Gram positive bacteria, in particular, *S. pneumoniae*.

In particular, the invention concerns various exported proteins of *S. pneumoniae*  
25 (*see* Table 1, *infra*), some of which demonstrate activity as adhesins. In specific embodiments, the invention provides gene fragments of the following exported proteins: Exp1 [SEQ ID NO:2], the full length sequence of which, termed Plp1 [SEQ ID NO:47], is also provided, encoded by *exp1* [SEQ ID NO:1] and *plp1* [SEQ ID NO:46], respectively, a protein that appears to be related to the permease  
30 family of proteins and which is therefore surprisingly associated with adhesion; Exp2 [SEQ ID NO:3], encoded by *exp2* [SEQ ID NO:4], which nucleic acid

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- sequence is identical to *ponA*, which encodes penicillin-binding protein 1A (Martin et al., 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:4517-4523), and which is unexpectedly associated with adhesion; Exp3 [SEQ ID NO:6], encoded by *exp3* [SEQ ID NO:5], which is associated with adhesion; Exp4 (SEQ ID NO:8), encoded by *exp4* [SEQ ID NO:7], which is associated with adhesion; Exp5 [SEQ ID NO:10], encoded by *exp5* [SEQ ID NO:9]; Exp6 [SEQ ID NO:12], encoded by *exp6* [SEQ ID NO:11]; Exp7 [SEQ ID NO:14], encoded by *exp7* [SEQ ID NO:13]; Exp 8 [SEQ ID NO:16], encoded by *exp8* [SEQ ID NO:15]; Exp9 [SEQ ID NOS. 18 and 20], encoded by *exp9* [SEQ ID NOS. 17 and 19, respectively]; Exp10 [SEQ ID NO:22], encoded by *exp10* [SEQ ID NO:21]; and Pad1 [SEQ ID NO:56], encoded by *pad1* [SEQ ID NO:55], which is a pyruvate oxidase homolog. The strain designations of mutant bacteria in which the Exp1-9 proteins were identified are disclosed in Table 1. The strain designation of the mutant in which Exp10 was identified is SPRU25. Applicants have also isolated a mutant *S. pneumoniae* (SPRU121) in which the *amiA* gene encoding the AmiA protein has been mutated, and have demonstrated for the first time that this is an adhesion associated protein, and thus, that this protein can be used in a vaccine to elicit an anti-adhesion-associated protein immune response.
- Once the genes encoding exported proteins are isolated, they can be used directly as an *in vivo* nucleic acid-based vaccine. Alternatively, the nucleotide sequence of the genes can be used to prepare oligonucleotide probes or primers for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for diagnosis of infection with a particular strain or species of Gram positive bacterium.
- Alternatively, the proteins encoded by the isolated genes can be expressed and used to prepare vaccines for protection against the strain of bacteria from which the exported protein was obtained. If the exported protein is an adhesion associated protein, such as an adhesin, it is a particularly attractive vaccine candidate since immunity can interfere with the bacterium's ability to adhere to host cells, and thus infect, *i.e.*, colonize and survive, within host organism. If the exported



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protein is a virulence determinant, immunity can interfere with virulence. If the exported protein is a toxin, immunity can interfere with toxicity. More preferably, the exported protein is an antigen common to all or almost all strains of a particular species of bacterium, and thus is an ideal candidate for a vaccine  
5 against all or almost all strains of that species. In a specific embodiment, the species of bacterium is *S. pneumoniae*.

Alternatively, the protein can be used to immunize an appropriate animal to generate polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies, as described in detail below. Such  
10 antibodies can be used in immunoassays to diagnose infection with a particular strain or species of bacteria. Thus, strain-specific exported proteins can be used to generate strain-specific antibodies for diagnosis of infection with that strain. Alternatively, common antigens can be used to prepare antibodies for the diagnosis of infection with that species of bacterium. In a specific aspect, the species of  
15 bacterium is *S. pneumoniae*.

In yet another embodiment, if the Exp is an adhesin, the soluble protein can be administered to a subject suspected of suffering an infection to inhibit adherence of the bacterium.

20

#### Isolation of Genes for Exported Proteins

The present invention provides a number of gene fragments that can be used to obtain the full length gene encoding exported Gram positive bacterial antigens, in  
25 particular exported adhesins.

The invention further provides a method, using a vector that encodes an indicator protein that is functional only when exported from a bacterium, such as the *phoA* vector described herein, to screen for genes encoding exported pneumococcal  
30 proteins. For example, a truncated form of *phoA* can be placed in a pneumococcal shuttle vector, such as vector pJDC9 (Chen and Morrison, 1988, Gene 64:155-

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164). A cloning site containing a unique restriction site, *e.g.*, *SmaI* or *BamHI* can be located immediately 5' to *phoA*, to allow insertion of DNA that may encode an export protein. Preferably, the cloning sites in the vector are flanked by two restriction sites to facilitate easy identification of an insert. In a specific

5 embodiment, the restriction site is a *KpnI* site, although any restriction endonuclease can be used. Gene fragments encoding Exp's are selected on the basis of blue staining around the bacterium, which is indicative of export of the PhoA enzyme. The *exp-phoA* fusion genes can be expressed in *E. coli*, although a promoter fusion may be required in this instance. When integrated into the

10 genome of a Gram positive organism, the *exp-phoA* fusion gene is a translational fusion involving duplication mutagenesis, and expressed in a Gram positive bacterium. In a specific embodiment, pneumococcal export proteins are identified with this technique, which requires cloning of an internal gene fragment within the vector prior to integration.

15

In a further embodiment, screening for genes encoding exported adhesion associated proteins can be performed on PhoA-positive transformants by testing for loss of adherence of a Gram positive bacterium to a primary cell or a cell line to which it normally adheres. Such adhesion assays can be performed on any

20 eukaryotic cell line. Preferably, if infection of humans is important, the cell or cell line is derived from a human source or has been demonstrated to behave like human cells in a particular *in vitro* assay. Suitable cells and cell lines include, but are not limited to, endothelial cells, lung cells, leukocytes, buccal cells, adenoid cells, skin cells, conjunctival cells, ciliated cells, and other cells representative of

25 infected organs. As demonstrated in an example, *infra*, a human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC) line, which is available from Clonetics (San Diego, CA), can be used. In another example, *infra*, lung Type II alveolar cells, which can be prepared as described in Example 2 or can be obtained as a cell line available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) under accession

30 number ATCC A549, are used. Alternatively, adherence to human monocyte-derived macrophages, obtained from blood, can be tested. Other target cells,

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especially for *S. pneumoniae*, are oropharyngeal cells, such as buccal epithelial cells (Andersson et al. (1988, Microb. Pathogen. 4:267-278; 1983, J. Exp. Med. 158:559-570; 1981, Infect. Immun. 32:311-317).

- 5 Generally, any adherence assay known in the art can be used to demonstrate loss of adhesion due to mutagenesis of the Exp. One such assay follows: The cells to which adherence is to be assayed are cultured for 4-8 days (Wright AND Silverstein, 1982, J. Exp. Med. 156:1149-1164) and then transferred to Terasaki dishes 24 hours prior to the adherence assay to allow formation of a confluent  
10 monolayer (Geelen et al., 1993, Infect. Immun. 61:1538-1543). The bacteria are labelled with fluorescein (Geelen et al., *supra*), adjusted to a concentration of  $5 \times 10^7$  cfu/ml, and added in a volume of 5  $\mu$ l to at least 6 wells. After incubation at 37°C for 30 min, the plates are washed and fixed with PBS/glutaraldehyde 2.5%. Attached bacteria are enumerated visually using a fluorescence microscope, such  
15 as a Nikon Diaphot Inverted Microscope equipped with epifluorescence.

- Since two mechanisms, the cell wall and adhesin proteins, determine adherence of a Gram positive bacterium, in particular *S. pneumoniae*, to a target cell, it may be important to distinguish whether the mutation to the exported protein that inhibits  
20 adherence is a mutation to a protein involved in cell wall synthesis or an adhesin. Mutation of the former would have an indirect affect on adherence, while mutation of the latter would directly affect adherence. The following assays can be used to distinguish whether the mutated protein is an adhesin or not: (1) since adherence to macrophages is mainly mediated by exported proteins, adherence assays on  
25 macrophages will immediately indicate whether the mutation is to an adhesin; (2) there will be a minimal effect on adherence if bacterial cell wall is separately added in the adherence assay if the mutation is to a protein indirectly involved in adherence, and a further inhibition of adherence if added to a mutant mutated at an adhesin; (3) pretreatment of the bacteria with a protease, such as trypsin, will  
30 result in further inhibition of adherence if the mutation is to a protein indirectly involved in adherence, but will have no effect if the mutated protein is an adhesin;

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- (4) once the full length *exp* gene is isolated, the putative adhesin can be expressed in *E. coli* or another cell type, or the purified putative adhesin can be covalently associated with different support such as a bacteria, an erythrocyte or an agarose bead, and the ability of the putative adhesin to mediated adherence can be evaluated; (5) the cell wall structure of mutants can be evaluated using standard techniques, in particular HPLC fingerprinting, to determine if the mutation resulted in changes to the cell wall structure, which is indicative of a mutation to a protein indirectly involved with adherence.
- 10 In another embodiment, the invention provides for identifying genes encoding exported virulence determinants. Generally, virulence determinants can be identified by testing the mutant strain in an animal model for virulence, for example by evaluation of the LD<sub>50</sub> of the animal infected with the strain. An increase in the LD<sub>50</sub> is indicative of a loss of virulence, and therefore the mutation
- 15 occurred in a locus required for virulence.

The invention also provides for identification of an Exp that is an antigen common to all or many strains of a species of bacterium, or to closely related species of bacteria. This is readily accomplished using an antibody specific to an Exp (the preparation of which is described in detail *infra*). The ability of the antibody to that particular strain and to all or many other strains of that species, or to closely related species, demonstrates that the Exp is a common antigen. This antibody assay is particularly preferred since it is more immunologically relevant, since the Exp that is a common antigen is an attractive vaccine candidate.

20

25

Generally, the invention also provides for identification of a functional property of a protein produced by an *exp* gene by comparing the homology of the deduced amino acid or nucleotide sequence to the amino acid sequence of a known protein, or the nucleotide sequence of the gene encoding the protein.

30

Any Gram positive bacterial cell can potentially serve as the nucleic acid source

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for the molecular cloning of an *exp* gene. The nucleic acid sequences can be isolated from *Streptococcus*, *Bacillus*, *Mycobacterium*, *Staphylococcus*, *Enterococcus*, and other Gram positive bacterial sources, etc. The DNA may be obtained by standard procedures known in the art from cloned DNA (e.g., a DNA "library"), by chemical synthesis, by cDNA cloning, or by the cloning of genomic DNA, or fragments thereof, purified from the desired cell (See, for example, Sambrook et al., 1989, *supra*; Glover, D.M. (ed.), 1985, DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, MRL Press, Ltd., Oxford, U.K. Vol. I, II). Whatever the source, the gene should be molecularly cloned into a suitable vector for propagation of the gene.

In the molecular cloning of the gene from genomic DNA, DNA fragments are generated, some of which will encode the desired gene. The DNA may be cleaved at specific sites using various restriction enzymes. Alternatively, one may use DNase in the presence of manganese to fragment the DNA, or the DNA can be physically sheared, as for example, by sonication. The linear DNA fragments can then be separated according to size by standard techniques, including but not limited to, agarose and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and column chromatography.

Once the DNA fragments are generated, identification of the specific DNA fragment containing the desired *exp* gene may be accomplished in a number of ways. For example, if an amount of a portion of an *exp* gene or a fragment thereof is available and can be purified and labeled, the generated DNA fragments may be screened by nucleic acid hybridization to the labeled probe (Benton and Davis, 1977, Science 196:180; Grunstein and Hogness, 1975, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 72:3961). Those DNA fragments with substantial homology to the probe will hybridize. The present invention provides specific examples of DNA fragments that can be used as hybridization probes for pneumococcal exported proteins. These DNA probes can be based, for example, on SEQ ID NOS. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 or 21. Alternatively, the screening technique of the

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invention can be used to isolate additional *exp* gene fragments for use as probes.

It is also possible to identify the appropriate fragment by restriction enzyme digestion(s) and comparison of fragment sizes with those expected according to a  
5 known restriction map if such is available. Further selection can be carried out on the basis of the properties of the gene.

As described above, the presence of the gene may be detected by assays based on the physical, chemical, or immunological properties of its expressed product. For  
10 example DNA clones that produce a protein that, *e.g.*, has similar or identical electrophoretic migration, isoelectric focusing behavior, proteolytic digestion maps, proteolytic activity, antigenic properties, or functional properties, especially adhesion activity, as known (or in the case of an adhesion associated protein, unknown) for a particular Exp. In a specific example, *infra*, the ability of a  
15 pneumococcal Exp protein to mediate adhesion is demonstrated by inhibition of adhesion when the protein is mutated. Expression of Exp in another species, such as *E. coli*, can directly demonstrate whether the *exp* encodes an adhesin.

Alternatives to isolating the *exp* genomic DNA include, but are not limited to,  
20 chemically synthesizing the gene sequence itself from a known sequence that encodes an Exp. For example, DNA cloning of an *exp* gene can be isolated from Gram positive bacteria by PCR using degenerate oligonucleotides. Other methods are possible and within the scope of the invention.

25 The identified and isolated gene can then be inserted into an appropriate cloning vector. A large number of vector-host systems known in the art may be used. Possible vectors include, but are not limited to, plasmids or modified viruses, but the vector system must be compatible with the host cell used. In a preferred aspect of the invention, the *exp* coding sequence is inserted in an *E. coli* cloning  
30 vector. Other examples of vectors include, but are not limited to, bacteriophages such as lambda derivatives, or plasmids such as pBR322 derivatives or pUC

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plasmid derivatives, *e.g.*, pGEX vectors, pmal-c, pFLAG, etc. The insertion into a cloning vector can, for example, be accomplished by ligating the DNA fragment into a cloning vector which has complementary cohesive termini. However, if the complementary restriction sites used to fragment the DNA are not present in the cloning vector, the ends of the DNA molecules may be enzymatically modified. Alternatively, any site desired may be produced by ligating nucleotide sequences (linkers) onto the DNA termini; these ligated linkers may comprise specific chemically synthesized oligonucleotides encoding restriction endonuclease recognition sequences. Recombinant molecules can be introduced into host cells via transformation, transfection, infection, electroporation, etc., so that many copies of the gene sequence are generated.

In an alternative method, the desired gene may be identified and isolated after insertion into a suitable cloning vector in a "shot gun" approach. Enrichment for the desired gene, for example, by size fractionation, can be done before insertion into the cloning vector.

In specific embodiments, transformation of host cells with recombinant DNA molecules that incorporate the isolated *exp* gene or synthesized DNA sequence enables generation of multiple copies of the gene. Thus, the gene may be obtained in large quantities by growing transformants, isolating the recombinant DNA molecules from the transformants and, when necessary, retrieving the inserted gene from the isolated recombinant DNA.

The present invention also relates to vectors containing genes encoding analogs and derivatives of Exp's that have the same functional activity as an Exp. The production and use of derivatives and analogs related to an Exp are within the scope of the present invention. In a specific embodiment, the derivative or analog is functionally active, *i.e.*, capable of exhibiting one or more functional activities associated with a full-length, wild-type Exp. As one example, such derivatives or analogs demonstrate adhesin activity.

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In particular, Exp derivatives can be made by altering encoding nucleic acid sequences by substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent molecules. Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as an *exp* gene may be used in the practice of the present invention. These include but are not limited to nucleotide sequences comprising all or portions of *exp* genes that are altered by the substitution of different codons that encode the same amino acid residue within the sequence, thus producing a silent change. Likewise, the Exp derivatives of the invention include, but are not limited to, those containing, as a primary amino acid sequence, all or part of the amino acid sequence of an Exp including altered sequences in which functionally equivalent amino acid residues are substituted for residues within the sequence resulting in a conservative amino acid substitution. For example, one or more amino acid residues within the sequence can be substituted by another amino acid of a similar polarity, which acts as a functional equivalent, resulting in a silent alteration. Substitutes for an amino acid within the sequence may be selected from other members of the class to which the amino acid belongs. For example, the nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

The genes encoding Exp derivatives and analogs of the invention can be produced by various methods known in the art. The manipulations which result in their production can occur at the gene or protein level. For example, a cloned *exp* gene sequence can be modified by any of numerous strategies known in the art (Sambrook et al., 1989, *supra*). The sequence can be cleaved at appropriate sites with restriction endonuclease(s), followed by further enzymatic modification if desired, isolated, and ligated *in vitro*. In the production of the gene encoding a derivative or analog of Exp, care should be taken to ensure that the modified gene



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remains within the same translational reading frame as the *exp* gene, uninterrupted by translational stop signals, in the gene region where the desired activity is encoded.

- 5 Additionally, the *exp* nucleic acid sequence can be mutated *in vitro* or *in vivo*, to create and/or destroy translation, initiation, and/or termination sequences, or to create variations in coding regions and/or form new restriction endonuclease sites or destroy preexisting ones, to facilitate further *in vitro* modification. Any technique for mutagenesis known in the art can be used, including but not limited to, *in vitro* site-directed mutagenesis (Hutchinson, C., et al., 1978, J. Biol. Chem. 253:6551; Zoller and Smith, 1984, DNA 3:479-488; Oliphant et al., 1986, Gene 44:177; Hutchinson et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:710), use of TAB® linkers (Pharmacia), etc. PCR techniques are preferred for site directed mutagenesis (see Higuchi, 1989, "Using PCR to Engineer DNA", in *PCR Technology: Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification*, H. Erlich, ed., 15 Stockton Press, Chapter 6, pp. 61-70).

#### Expression of an Exported Protein

- 20 The gene coding for an Exp, or a functionally active fragment or other derivative thereof, can be inserted into an appropriate expression vector, *i.e.*, a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted protein-coding sequence. An expression vector also preferably includes a replication origin. The necessary transcriptional and translational signals can also be supplied by the native *exp* gene and/or its flanking regions. A variety of host-vector systems may be utilized to express the protein-coding sequence. Preferably, however, a bacterial expression system is used to provide for high level expression of the protein with a higher probability of the native conformation. Potential host-vector systems include but are not limited to 25 mammalian cell systems infected with virus (*e.g.*, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, etc.); insect cell systems infected with virus (*e.g.*, baculovirus); microorganisms 30

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such as yeast containing yeast vectors, or bacteria transformed with bacteriophage, DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA. The expression elements of vectors vary in their strengths and specificities. Depending on the host-vector system utilized, any one of a number of suitable transcription and translation elements may be  
5 used.

Preferably, the periplasmic form of the Exp (containing a signal sequence) is produced for export of the protein to the *Escherichia coli* periplasm or in an expression system based on *Bacillus subtilis*. Export to the periplasm can  
10 promote proper folding of the expressed protein.

Any of the methods previously described for the insertion of DNA fragments into a vector may be used to construct expression vectors containing a chimeric gene consisting of appropriate transcriptional/translational control signals and the  
15 protein coding sequences. These methods may include *in vitro* recombinant DNA and synthetic techniques and *in vivo* recombinants (genetic recombination).

Expression of nucleic acid sequence encoding an exported protein or peptide fragment may be regulated by a second nucleic acid sequence so that the exported  
20 protein or peptide is expressed in a host transformed with the recombinant DNA molecule. For example, expression of an exported protein may be controlled by any promoter/enhancer element known in the art, but these regulatory elements must be functional in the host selected for expression. For expression in bacteria, bacterial promoters are required. Eukaryotic viral or eukaryotic promoters,  
25 including tissue specific promoters, are preferred when a vector containing an *exp* gene is injected directly into a subject for transient expression, resulting in heterologous protection against bacterial infection, as described in detail below. Promoters which may be used to control *exp* gene expression include, but are not limited to, the SV40 early promoter region (Benoist and Chambon, 1981, Nature  
30 290:304-310), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto, et al., 1980, Cell 22:787-797), the herpes thymidine

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kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:1441-1445), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster et al., 1982, Nature 296:39-42); prokaryotic expression vectors such as the  $\beta$ -lactamase promoter (Villa-Kamaroff, et al., 1978, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 75:3727-3731), or the *tac* promoter (DeBoer, et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:21-25); see also "Useful proteins from recombinant bacteria" in Scientific American, 1980, 242:74-94; and the following animal transcriptional control regions, which exhibit tissue specificity and have been utilized in transgenic animals: elastase I gene control region which is active in pancreatic acinar cells (Swift et al., 1984, Cell 38:639-646; Ornitz et al., 1986, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 50:399-409; MacDonald, 1987, Hepatology 7:425-515); insulin gene control region which is active in pancreatic beta cells (Hanahan, 1985, Nature 315:115-122), immunoglobulin gene control region which is active in lymphoid cells (Grosschedl et al., 1984, Cell 38:647-658; Adames et al., 1985, Nature 318:533-538; Alexander et al., 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:1436-1444), mouse mammary tumor virus control region which is active in testicular, breast, lymphoid and mast cells (Leder et al., 1986, Cell 45:485-495), albumin gene control region which is active in liver (Pinkert et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:268-276), alpha-fetoprotein gene control region which is active in liver (Krumlauf et al., 1985, Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:1639-1648; Hammer et al., 1987, Science 235:53-58), alpha 1-antitrypsin gene control region which is active in the liver (Kelsey et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1:161-171), beta-globin gene control region which is active in myeloid cells (Mogam et al., 1985, Nature 315:338-340; Kollias et al., 1986, Cell 46:89-94), myelin basic protein gene control region which is active in oligodendrocyte cells in the brain (Readhead et al., 1987, Cell 48:703-712), myosin light chain-2 gene control region which is active in skeletal muscle (Sani, 1985, Nature 314:283-286), and gonadotropic releasing hormone gene control region which is active in the hypothalamus (Mason et al., 1986, Science 234:1372-1378).

30

Expression vectors containing *exp* gene inserts can be identified by four general

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approaches: (a) PCR amplification of the desired plasmid DNA or specific mRNA, (b) nucleic acid hybridization, (c) presence or absence of "marker" gene functions, and (d) expression of inserted sequences. In the first approach, the nucleic acids can be amplified by PCR with incorporation of radionucleotides or stained with ethidium bromide to provide for detection of the amplified product. In the second approach, the presence of a foreign gene inserted in an expression vector can be detected by nucleic acid hybridization using probes comprising sequences that are homologous to an inserted *exp* gene. In the third approach, the recombinant vector/host system can be identified and selected based upon the presence or absence of certain "marker" gene functions (*e.g.*,  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity, PhoA activity, thymidine kinase activity, resistance to antibiotics, transformation phenotype, occlusion body formation in baculovirus, etc.) caused by the insertion of foreign genes in the vector. If the *exp* gene is inserted within the marker gene sequence of the vector, recombinants containing the *exp* insert can be identified by the absence of the marker gene function. In the fourth approach, recombinant expression vectors can be identified by assaying for the activity of the *exp* gene product expressed by the recombinant. Such assays can be based, for example, on the physical or functional properties of the *exp* gene product in *in vitro* assay systems, *e.g.*, adherence to a target cell or binding with an antibody to the exported protein.

Once a suitable host system and growth conditions are established, recombinant expression vectors can be propagated and prepared in quantity. As previously explained, the expression vectors which can be used include, but are not limited to, the following vectors or their derivatives: human or animal viruses such as vaccinia virus or adenovirus; insect viruses such as baculovirus; yeast vectors; bacteriophage vectors (*e.g.*, lambda), and plasmid and cosmid DNA vectors, to name but a few. The choice of vector will depend on the desired use of the vector, *e.g.*, for expression of the protein in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, or as a nucleic acid-based vaccine.

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In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen which modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Expression from certain promoters can be elevated in the presence of certain inducers; thus, expression of the genetically engineered  
5 exported protein may be controlled. Furthermore, different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the translational and post-translational processing and modification (*e.g.*, cleavage of signal sequence) of proteins. Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the desired modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. Different  
10 vector/host expression systems may effect processing reactions, such as proteolytic cleavages, to a different extent.

#### Preparation of Antibodies to Exported Proteins

15 According to the invention, recombinant Exp, and fragments or other derivatives or analogs thereof, or cells expressing the foregoing may be used as an immunogen to generate antibodies which recognize the Exp. Such antibodies include but are not limited to polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, single chain, Fab fragments, and an Fab expression library.  
20 Various procedures known in the art may be used for the production of polyclonal antibodies to a recombinant Exp or derivative or analog thereof. For the production of antibody, various host animals can be immunized by injection with the recombinant Exp, or a derivative (*e.g.*, fragment) thereof, including but not  
25 limited to rabbits, mice, rats, etc. In one embodiment, the recombinant Exp or fragment thereof can be conjugated to an immunogenic carrier, *e.g.*, bovine serum albumin (BSA) or keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, including but not limited to Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such  
30 as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanins,

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dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (*bacille Calmette-Guerin*) and *Corynebacterium parvum*.

For preparation of monoclonal antibodies directed toward an Exp or analog  
5 thereof, any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture may be used. These include but are not limited to the hybridoma technique originally developed by Kohler and Milstein (1975, Nature 256:495-497), as well as the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor et al., 1983, Immunology Today 4:72), and the EBV-  
10 hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., 1985, in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). In an additional embodiment of the invention, monoclonal antibodies can be produced in germ-free animals utilizing recent technology (PCT/US90/02545). According to the invention, human antibodies may be used and can be obtained by using human  
15 hybridomas (Cote et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2026-2030) or by transforming human B cells with EBV virus *in vitro* (Cole et al., 1985, in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, pp. 77-96). In fact, according to the invention, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison et al., 1984, J. Bacteriol. 159:870; Neuberger et al., 1984, Nature 312:604-608; Takeda et al., 1985, Nature 314:452-454) by splicing the  
20 genes from a mouse antibody molecule specific for an Exp together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used; such antibodies are within the scope of this invention. Such human or humanized chimeric antibodies are preferred for use in passive immune therapy (described  
25 *infra*), since the human or humanized antibodies are much less likely than xenogenic antibodies to induce an immune response, in particular an allergic response, themselves.

According to the invention, techniques described for the production of single chain  
30 antibodies (U.S. Patent 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce Exp-specific single chain antibodies. An additional embodiment of the invention utilizes the

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techniques described for the construction of Fab expression libraries (Huse et al., 1989, Science 246:1275-1281) to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity for an Exp or its derivatives, or analogs.

5

Antibody fragments which contain the idiotype of the antibody molecule can be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to: the  $F(ab')_2$  fragment which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule; the Fab' fragments which can be generated by reducing the  
10 disulfide bridges of the  $F(ab')_2$  fragment, and the Fab fragments which can be generated by treating the antibody molecule with papain and a reducing agent.

In the production of antibodies, screening for the desired antibody can be accomplished by techniques known in the art, *e.g.*, radioimmunoassay, ELISA  
15 (enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoradiometric assays, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, *in situ* immunoassays (using colloidal gold, enzyme or radioisotope labels, for example), western blots, precipitation reactions, agglutination assays (*e.g.*, gel agglutination assays, hemagglutination assays), complement fixation assays,  
20 immunofluorescence assays, protein A assays, and immunoelectrophoresis assays, etc. In one embodiment, antibody binding is detected by detecting a label on the primary antibody. In another embodiment, the primary antibody is detected by detecting binding of a secondary antibody or reagent to the primary antibody. In a further embodiment, the secondary antibody is labeled. Many means are known in  
25 the art for detecting binding in an immunoassay and are within the scope of the present invention. For example, to select antibodies which recognize a specific epitope of an Exp, one may assay generated hybridomas for a product which binds to a Exp fragment containing such epitope. For selection of an antibody specific to an Exp from a particular strain of bacterium, one can select on the basis of  
30 positive binding to that particular strain of bacterium and a lack of binding to Exp another strain. For selecting an antibody specific to an Exp that is an antigen

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common to all or many strains of a particular bacterium, or to closely related species of bacteria, one can select on the basis of binding to that particular strain and to all or many other strains of that species, or to closely related species.

- 5 The foregoing antibodies can be used in methods known in the art relating to the localization and activity of Exp, *e.g.*, for Western blotting, imaging Exp, measuring levels thereof in appropriate physiological samples, etc.

### Vaccination and Passive Immune Therapy

10

Active immunity against Gram positive bacteria can be induced by immunization (vaccination) with an immunogenic amount of an exported protein, or an antigenic derivative or fragment thereof, and an adjuvant, wherein the exported protein, or antigenic derivative or fragment thereof, is the antigenic component of the

- 15 vaccine. Preferably, the protein is conjugated to the carbohydrate capsule or capsules of one or more species of Gram positive bacterium. Covalent conjugation of a protein to a carbohydrate is well known in the art. Generally, the conjugation can proceed via a carbodiimide condensation reaction.

- 20 The exported protein alone or conjugated to a capsule or capsules cannot cause bacterial infection, and the active immunity elicited by vaccination with the protein according to the present invention can result in both an immediate immune response and in immunological memory, and thus provide long-term protection against infection by the bacterium. The exported proteins of the present invention,
- 25 or antigenic fragments thereof, can be prepared in an admixture with an adjuvant to prepare a vaccine. Preferably, the exported protein, or derivative or fragment thereof, used as the antigenic component of the vaccine is an adhesin. More preferably, the exported protein, or derivative or fragment thereof, used as the antigenic component of the vaccine is an antigen common to all or many strains of
- 30 a species of Gram positive bacteria, or common to closely related species of bacteria. Most preferably, the antigenic component of the vaccine is an adhesin



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that is a common antigen.

Selection of an adjuvant depends on the subject to be vaccinated. Preferably, a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant is used. For example, a vaccine for a human  
5 should avoid oil or hydrocarbon emulsion adjuvants, including complete and incomplete Freund's adjuvant. One example of an adjuvant suitable for use with humans is alum (alumina gel). A vaccine for an animal, however, may contain adjuvants not appropriate for use with humans.

- 10 An alternative to a traditional vaccine comprising an antigen and an adjuvant involves the direct *in vivo* introduction of DNA encoding the antigen into tissues of a subject for expression of the antigen by the cells of the subject's tissue. Such vaccines are termed herein "nucleic acid-based vaccines." Since the *exp* gene by definition contains a signal sequence, expression of the gene in cells of the tissue  
15 results in secretion of membrane association of the expressed protein. Alternatively, the expression vector can be engineered to contain an autologous signal sequence instead of the *exp* signal sequence. For example, a naked DNA vector (*see, e.g.,* Ulmer et al., 1993, Science 259:1745-1749), a DNA vector transporter (*e.g.,* Wu et al., 1992, J. Biol. Chem. 267:963-967; Wu and Wu,  
20 1988, J. Biol. Chem. 263:14621-14624; Hartmut et al., Canadian Patent Application No. 2,012,311, filed March 15, 1990), or a viral vector containing the desired *exp* gene can be injected into tissue. Suitable viral vectors include retroviruses that are packaged in cells with amphotropic host range (*see* Miller, 1990, Human Gene Ther. 1:5-14; Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular*  
25 *Biology*, § 9), and attenuated or defective DNA virus, such as but not limited to herpes simplex virus (HSV) (*see, e.g.,* Kaplitt et al., 1991, Molec. Cell. Neurosci. 2:320-330), papillomavirus, Epstein Barr virus (EBV), adenovirus (*see, e.g.,* Stratford-Perricaudet et al., 1992, J. Clin. Invest. 90:626-630), adeno-associated virus (AAV) (*see, e.g.,* Samulski et al., 1987, J. Virol. 61:3096-3101;  
30 Samulski et al., 1989, J. Virol. 63:3822-3828), and the like. Defective viruses, which entirely or almost entirely lack viral genes, are preferred. Defective virus

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is not infective after introduction into a cell.

Vectors containing the nucleic acid-based vaccine of the invention can be introduced into the desired host by methods known in the art, *e.g.*, transfection, electroporation, microinjection, transduction, cell fusion, DEAE dextran, calcium phosphate precipitation, lipofection (lysosome fusion), use of a gene gun, or a DNA vector transporter (see, *e.g.*, Wu et al., 1992, J. Biol. Chem. 267:963-967; Wu and Wu, 1988, J. Biol. Chem. 263:14621-14624; Hartmut et al., Canadian Patent Application No. 2,012,311, filed March 15, 1990).

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Either vaccine of the invention, *i.e.*, a vaccines comprising an Exp antigen or antigenic derivative or fragment thereof, or an *exp* nucleic acid vaccine, can be administered via any parenteral route, including but not limited to intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, and the like. Preferably, since the desired result of  
5 vaccination is to elucidate an immune response to the antigen, and thereby to the pathogenic organism, administration directly, or by targeting or choice of a viral vector, indirectly, to lymphoid tissues, *e.g.*, lymph nodes or spleen. Since immune cells are continually replicating, they are ideal target for retroviral vector-based nucleic acid vaccines, since retroviruses require replicating cells.

10

Passive immunity can be conferred to an animal subject suspected of suffering an infection with a Gram negative bacterium by administering antiserum, polyclonal antibodies, or a neutralizing monoclonal antibody against the Gram positive bacterium to the patient. Although passive immunity does not confer long term  
15 protection, it can be a valuable tool for the treatment of a bacterial infection of a subject who has not been vaccinated. Passive immunity is particularly important for the treatment of antibiotic resistant strains of Gram positive bacteria, since no other therapy is available. Preferably, the antibodies administered for passive immune therapy are autologous antibodies. For example, if the subject is a  
20 human, preferably the antibodies are of human origin or have been "humanized," in order to minimize the possibility of an immune response against the antibodies.

An analogous therapy to passive immunization is administration of an amount of an exported protein adhesin sufficient to inhibit adhesion of the bacterium to its  
25 target cell. The required amount can be determined by one of ordinary skill using standard techniques.

The active or passive vaccines of the invention, or the administration of an adhesin, can be used to protect an animal subject from infection of a Gram  
30 positive bacteria. Thus, a vaccine of the invention can be used in birds, such as chickens, turkeys, and pets; in mammals, preferably a human, although the

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vaccines of the invention are contemplated for use in other mammalian species, including but not limited to domesticated animals (canine and feline); farm animals (bovine, ovine, equine, caprine, porcine, and the like); rodents; and undomesticated animals.

5

### Diagnosis of a Gram Positive Bacterial Infection

The antibodies of the present invention that can be generated against the exported proteins from Gram positive bacteria are valuable reagents for the diagnosis of an infection with a Gram positive microorganism. Presently, diagnosis of infection with a Gram positive bacterium is difficult. According to the invention, the presence of Gram positive bacteria in a sample from a subject suspected of having an infection with a Gram positive bacterium can be detected by detecting binding of an antibody to an exported protein to bacteria in or from the sample. In one aspect of the invention, the antibody can be specific for a unique strain or a limited number of strains of the bacterium, thus allowing for diagnosis of infection with that particular strain (or strains). Alternatively, the antibody can be specific for many or all strains of a bacterium, thus allowing for diagnosis of infection with that species.

20

Diagnosis of infection with a Gram positive bacterium can use any immunoassay format known in the art, as desired. Many possible immunoassay formats are described in the section entitled "Preparation of Antibodies to Exported Proteins." The antibodies can be labeled for detection *in vitro*, *e.g.*, with labels such as enzymes, fluorophores, chromophores, radioisotopes, dyes, colloidal gold, latex particles, and chemiluminescent agents. Alternatively, the antibodies can be labeled for detection *in vivo*, *e.g.*, with radioisotopes (preferably technetium or iodine); magnetic resonance shift reagents (such as gadolinium and manganese); or radio-opaque reagents.

30

Alternatively, the nucleic acids and sequences thereof of the invention can be used

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in the diagnosis of infection with a Gram positive bacterium. For example, the *exp* genes or hybridizable fragments thereof can be used for *in situ* hybridization with a sample from a subject suspected of harboring an infection of Gram positive bacteria. In another embodiment, specific gene segments of a Gram positive bacterium can be identified using PCR amplification with probes based on the *exp* genes of the invention. In one aspect of the invention, the hybridization with a probe or with the PCR primers can be performed under stringent conditions, or with a sequence specific for a unique strain or a limited number of strains of the bacterium, or both, thus allowing for diagnosis of infection with that particular strain (or strains). Alternatively, the hybridization can be under less stringent conditions, or the sequence may be homologous in any or all strains of a bacterium, thus allowing for diagnosis of infection with that species.

The present invention will be better understood from a review of the following illustrative description presenting the details of the constructs and procedures that were followed in its development and validation.

#### EXAMPLE 1: GENETIC IDENTIFICATION OF EXPORTED PROTEINS IN *STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE*

A strategy was developed to mutate and genetically identify exported proteins in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Coupling the technique of mutagenesis with gene fusions to *phoA*, we have developed a tool for the mutation and genetic identification of exported proteins from *S. pneumoniae*. Vectors were created and used to screen pneumococcal DNA in *Escherichia coli* and *S. pneumoniae* for translational gene fusions to alkaline phosphatase (PhoA). In this study the identification of several genetic loci that encode exported proteins is reported. By similarity to the derived sequences from other genes from prokaryotic organisms these loci probably encode proteins that play a role in signal transduction, macromolecular transport and assembly, maintaining an intracellular chemiosmotic balance and nutrient acquisition.

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Twenty five PhoA<sup>+</sup> pneumococcal mutants were isolated and the loci from eight of these mutants showed similarity to known exported or membrane associated proteins. Homologs were found to: 1] protein dependent peptide permeases, 2] penicillin binding proteins, 3] Clp proteases, 4] two component sensor regulators, 5] the phosphoenolpyruvate:carbohydrate phosphotransferase permeases, 6] membrane associated dehydrogenases, 7] P-type (E<sub>1</sub>E<sub>2</sub>-type) cation transport ATPases, 8] ABC transporters responsible for the translocation of the RTX class of bacterial toxins. Unexpectedly one PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutant contained a fusion to a member of the D-E-A-D protein family of ATP-dependent RNA helicases suggesting export of these proteins.

### Materials and Methods

#### Strains and media.

15 The parent strain of *S. pneumoniae* used in these studies was R6x, which is a derivative of the unencapsulated Rockefeller University strain R36A (Tiraby and Fox, 1973, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 70:3541-3545). *E. coli* strains used were DH5 $\alpha$ , which is F<sup>+</sup> f80dlacZ  $\Delta$ (lacZYA $\Delta$ M15) lacU169 recA1 endA1 hsdR17 (r<sub>K</sub>-m<sub>K</sub><sup>+</sup>) supE44 l<sup>-</sup> thy-1 gyrA relA1 (Bethesda Research Laboratories); CC118, 20 which is  $\Delta$ (ara leu)7697  $\Delta$ lacX74 araD139 phoA20 galE galK thi rpsE rpoB argE recA1 (Manoil and Beckwith, 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:8129-8133), S1179 which is F<sup>+</sup>  $\Delta$ lacU169 dam3 rpsL (Brown, 1987, Cell. 49:825-33); and JCB607, which contains an expression vector for the production DsbA (rna met pBJ41 pMS421) (Bardwell et al., 1991, Cell. 67:581-589). Strains of *S.* 25 *pneumoniae* and their relevant characteristics generated in this study are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Bacterial strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* created in this study.

Strain	Relevant characteristics	Gene Family or Homolog *	Source
R6x	Hex <sup>+</sup> , Parent strain		(Tiraby and Fox, 1973)
5 SPRU2	PhoA fusion to signal sequence 1		Current study
SPRU37	PhoA fusion to signal sequence 2		Current study
SPRU96	pHRM100::zzz		Current study
SPRU97	pHRM104::zzz		Current study
SPRU121	PhoA fusion to AmiA	peptide permeases	Current study
10 SPRU98	PhoA fusion to Exp1	peptide permeases	Current study
SPRU42	PhoA fusion to Exp2 (PonA)	penicillin binding protein 1a	Current study
SPRU40	PhoA fusion to Exp3	two component family of sensor regulators	Current study
SPRU39	PhoA fusion to Exp4	Clp proteases	Current study
SPRU87	PhoA fusion to Exp5	PTS family of permeases	Current study
15 SPRU24	PhoA fusion to Exp6	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GlpD; <i>B. subtilis</i>	Current study
SPRU75	PhoA fusion to Exp7	P-type cation transport ATPases	Current study
SPRU81	PhoA fusion to Exp8	RTX type traffic ATPases	Current study
SPRU17	PhoA fusion to Exp9	ATP dependent RNA helicases	Current study

20 The derived amino acid sequences were determined from plasmids recovered from the PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutants. Homologs were identified by searching a protein database with the BLAST algorithm. See Figure 5 for alignments.

25 *S. pneumoniae* were routinely plated on tryptic soy agar supplemented with sheep blood (TSAB) to a final concentration of 3% (vol./vol.). Cultures were also grown in a liquid semi synthetic casein hydrolysate medium supplemented with yeast extract (C+Y medium) (Lacks and Hotchkiss, 1960, Biochem. Biophys. Acta. 39:508-517). In some instances, *S. pneumoniae* were grown in Todd Hewitt broth (THBY) supplemented with yeast to a final concentration of 5% (w/v).

30 Where indicated, *S. pneumoniae* was grown in C+Y in the presence of the

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disulfide oxidant 2-hydroxyethyl disulfide at a concentration of 600  $\mu$ M, which is 5 times less than the minimal inhibitory concentration required for growth. *E. coli* were grown in either liquid or on solid Luria-Bertani (LB) media. Selection of *E. coli* with plasmid vectors was achieved with erythromycin (erm) at a concentration of 500  $\mu$ g / ml. For the selection and maintenance of *S. pneumoniae* containing chromosomally integrated plasmids, bacteria were grown in the presence of 0.5 to 1  $\mu$ g / ml of erm.

Transformation of *S. pneumoniae* was carried out as follows: Bacteria were grown in C+Y medium at 37°C and samples were removed at 10 min. intervals between an O.D.<sub>620</sub> of 0.07 and 0.15 and stored at -70°C in 10% glycerol. Samples were thawed on ice and DNA (final concentration, 1  $\mu$ g / ml) was added before incubation at 37°C for 90 min. Transformants were identified by selection on TSAB containing the appropriate antibiotic.

#### Recombinant DNA techniques.

Plasmids pHRM100 and pHRM104 (Figure 1) were constructed by insertion of either the 2.6 kB *Sma*I or *Bam*HI fragments of pPHO7, which contain the truncated gene for *phoA* (Guitierrez and Devedjian, 1989, Nucleic Acid Res. 17:3999), into the corresponding sites in pJCD9 (Chen and Morrison, 1988, Gene. 64:155-164). A unique *Sma*I cloning site for pHRM100 and a unique *Bam*HI cloning site for pHRM104 upstream from *phoA* were generated by selective deletion of duplicated sites.

Chromosomal DNA from *S. pneumoniae* was prepared by the following procedure: Cells were grown in 10 ml of THBY or C+Y with 0.5  $\mu$ g / ml erm to an O.D.<sub>620</sub> of 0.7. The cells were isolated by centrifugation and washed once in 500  $\mu$ l of TES (0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5; 0.15 M NaCl, 0.1 M ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid (EDTA)). The supernatant was discarded and the pellet resuspended in 500  $\mu$ l of fresh TES. Bacteria were lysed with the addition of 50  $\mu$ l of 1% (vol./vol.) deoxycholate. The lysate was sequentially incubated



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with RNase (2  $\mu$ g) and pronase (400 ng) for 10 min. at 37°C. This solution was extracted three times with an equal volume of phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1), followed by one extraction with an equal volume of chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1). The DNA was precipitated with the addition of two volumes of  
5 cold ethanol, washed once with 70% ethanol, and resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA. In some instances this protocol was adjusted to accommodate 400 ml of bacteria.

Plasmid libraries containing pneumococcal DNA were created with pHRM100 and  
10 pHRM104 in *E. coli* for insertion duplication mutagenesis in *S. pneumoniae*.

Chromosomal DNA from *S. pneumoniae* was digested for 18 hr. with either *AluI* or *RsaI* or for 1.5 hr. with *SauIIIa*. This DNA was size fractionated on a 0.7% agarose gel and 400-600 base pair fragments were extracted and purified with glass beads (BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, CA) according to the manufacturer's  
15 instructions. DNA was ligated for 18 hr. at 4°C into either the *SmaI* or *BamHI* sites of pHRM100 or pHRM104, respectively, at insert to vector ratio of 6:1. The ligation mixture was transformed into the *E. coli* strain S1179 or the *PhoA* strain CC118. Plasmid DNA was obtained from these libraries using the Qiagen midi plasmid preparation system (Qiagen Inc., Chatsworth, CA) according to the  
20 manufacturer's instructions.

The mutagenesis strategy in *S. pneumoniae* involved insert duplication upon plasmid integration (Figure 1b). Because of this duplication there was a low frequency excision of the integrated plasmid with its insert that contaminated  
25 chromosomal preparations of pneumococcal DNA. Therefore, integrated plasmids containing a pneumococcal insert were easily recovered from *S. pneumoniae* by transformation of these excised plasmids directly into competent *E. coli*.

To create a gene fusion between the *phoA* and *amiA*, a 600 base pair fragment of  
30 *amiA* was obtained by the polymerase chain reaction of chromosomal DNA from *S. pneumoniae* using the forward and reverse primers:

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5'AAAGGATCCATGAARAARAAYMGHGTNTTY3' (SEQ ID NO:40),

and

5'TTTGGATCCGTTGGTTTAGCAAAATCGCTT3' (SEQ ID NO:41)

respectively, where R=A/G, Y=T/C, M=C/A, H=T/C/A and N=G/A/T/C.

- 5 Amplification of DNA was carried out with 50 ng of chromosomal DNA, 2 mM of the forward primer, 1 mM of the reverse primer and 2.5 U of AmpliTaq DNA polymerase (Perkin Elmer, Norwalk, CT), dNTPs and buffer provided by the manufacturer. Amplification (30 rounds) was carried out using the following procedure: 1 min. at 94°C for denaturation, 2 min. at 72°C for extension, and 1
- 10 min. at 45°C for reannealing. A 600 base pair fragment was obtained, digested with *Bam*HI and ligated into the corresponding site of pHRM104. This mixture was transformed into *E. coli* and a single recombinant clone that contained the vector with the insert was identified. An inframe coding sequence across the fusion joint was confirmed by sequence analysis. Plasmid DNA from this clone
- 15 was transformed into *S. pneumoniae* and transformants were screened for PhoA activity by the colony lift assay to confirm production and export of the fusion protein.

#### DNA sequencing.

- 20 Oligonucleotides (5'AATATCGCCCTGAGC3', SEQ ID NO:42; and 5'ATCACGCAGAGCGGCAG3', SEQ ID NO:43) were designed for sequencing across the fusion joints of the pneumococcal inserts into pHRM100 and pHRM104. Double stranded sequence analysis was performed on plasmid DNA by the dideoxy-chain termination method (Sanger et al., 1977, Proc. Natl. Acad.
- 25 Sci. U.S.A. 74:5463-5467) using the Sequenase Version 2.0 DNA sequencing kit (United States Biochemical Corp., Cleveland, Ohio) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Dimethylsulfoxide (1% vol. / vol.) was added to the annealing and extension steps.

#### 30 Alkaline phosphatase activity.

Even though alkaline phosphatase has been characterized in some Gram positive

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organisms such as *Enterococcus faecalis* (Rothschild et al., 1991, In "Genetics and Molecular Biology of Streptococci, Lactococci, and Enterococci.", Dunny, et al., Washington D.C. American Society for Microbiology, pp. 45-48) and *B. subtilis* (Chesnut et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:2181-90; Hulett et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem. 266:1077-84; Sugahara et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173-1824-6), nothing is known about this enzyme in *S. pneumoniae*. PhoA activity associated with the parental strain of *S. pneumoniae* was measured with chromogenic substrates in the assays described below and gave nominal results. Therefore, detection of PhoA activity due to the expression of fusion proteins in *S. pneumoniae* was performed in a low or negative background.

To screen for pneumococcal derived PhoA fusions in *E. coli*, plasmid libraries were screened in the PhoA strain CC118. Transformants were plated on LB media supplemented with 40 to 80  $\mu\text{g}$  / ml of the chromogenic substrate 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate (XP). Blue colonies developed in 15 to 24 hr. and indicated PhoA activity. Individual colonies were streak purified on fresh LB/XP plates to verify the blue phenotype.

To screen for PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutants of *S. pneumoniae*, individual colonies were screened in a colony lift assay with XP as adapted from a previously described procedure (Knapp and Mekalanos, 1988, J. Bacteriol. 170:5059-5066). Individual two day old colonies were transferred to nitrocellulose filters (HAHY, Millipore, Bedford, MA) and air dried for two to five min. The filters were placed colony side up on No. 3 filter papers (Whatman, Inc. Clifton, NJ), pre-soaked in 0.14 M NaCl, and incubated for 10 min. at 37°C. This was repeated once and then the membranes were transferred to fresh filter papers pre-soaked in 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 and incubated for 10 min. at 37°C. Finally the membranes were transferred to another fresh filter paper soaked in 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, with 200  $\mu\text{g}$  / ml of XP and incubated at 37°C. Blue colonies indicated PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutants and were detected in 10 min. to 18 hr. Colonies were picked either directly from the filters or from the original plates. After colonies were streak purified on TSAB plates, the blue

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phenotype was reconfirmed in a subsequent colony lift assay.

PhoA activity expressed in strains of *S. pneumoniae* was determined from exponentially growing cultures. Bacteria from 10 ml cultures were isolated by centrifugation, washed once in saline and resuspended in 1 ml of 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0. Activity was determined by hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenol phosphate in a previously described assay (Brickman and Beckwith, 1975, Mol. Biol. 96:307-316; Guitierrez et al., 1987, J. Mol. Biol. 195:289-297). Total protein was determined on lysed bacteria with Coomassie blue dye (Bradford, 1976, Anal. Biochem. 72:248-254).

#### Purification of DsbA.

DsbA was purified to near homogeneity from an *E. coli* strain (JCB607) that contains an expression vector with the corresponding gene (Bardwell et al., 1991, Cell. 67:581-589). Briefly, 2 ml of a fresh overnight culture was added to 400 ml of LB media and grown for 2 hr. at 37°C. The culture was adjusted to 3 mM isopropyl  $\beta$ -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) and grown for an additional 2 hr. Bacteria were isolated by centrifugation and resuspended in 6 ml of 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 5 mM EDTA and 0.5 M sucrose. This suspension was incubated for 10 min. on ice and the cells isolated by centrifugation. Bacteria were resuspended in 6 mL of 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and incubated for 10 min. on ice. The supernatant was isolated after centrifugation. This material contained a predominant Coomassie blue stained band with an apparent M<sub>r</sub> of 21 kDa on an SDS polyacrylamide gel, which is identical to that of DsbA, and was judged to be approximately 95% pure (data not shown).

#### Subcellular fractionation.

Pneumococci were separated into subcellular fractions by a modification of a previously described technique (Hakenbeck et al., 1986, Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy. 30:553-558). Briefly, bacteria were grown in 10 ml of C+Y medium to an O. D.<sub>620</sub> of 0.6, and isolated by centrifugation at 17,000xg for 10

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min. Cell pellets were resuspended in 250  $\mu$ l of TEP (25 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM phenyl methyl sulfonyl fluoride). The suspension was sonicated for a total of 4 min. with 15 sec. bursts. Greater than 99% of the bacteria were broken as revealed by visual inspection. Cellular debris was removed by centrifugation (17,000xg for 10 min.). The bacterial membranes and the cytoplasmic contents were separated by centrifugation at 98,000 x g for 4 hr in a Beckman airfuge. The supernatant from this final step contained the cytoplasmic fraction while the pellet contained the bacterial membranes. Samples from each fraction were evaluated for protein content and solubilized in SDS sample buffer for subsequent gel electrophoresis.

#### Immunological detection of fusion proteins.

Total bacterial lysates and subcellular fractions were subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and proteins transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (Immobilon, Millipore, Bedford, MA) using the PhastSystem (Pharmacia LKB, Uppsala Sweden) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The membranes were probed with polyclonal anti-PhoA antibodies (5 Prime - 3 Prime, Boulder, CO) at a dilution of 1:1000, with a peroxidase conjugated second antibody at a dilution of 1:1000. Immunoreactive bands were detected with hydrogen peroxide and diaminobenzidine or by enhanced chemiluminescence with chemicals purchased from Amersham (Arlington Heights, IL).

### Results and Discussion

#### Construction of reporter plasmids and pneumococcal libraries.

In order to genetically screen for exported proteins in *S. pneumoniae* by insertion duplication mutagenesis, a truncated form of *phoA* (Guitierrez and Devedjian, 1989, Nucleic Acid Res. 17:3999) was placed in the pneumococcal shuttle vector pJDC9 (Figure 1a) (Chen and Morrison, 1988, Gene. 64:155:164). Two vectors were created with either a unique *SmaI* (pHRM100) or a unique *BamHI* (pHRM104) cloning site 5' to *phoA*. The cloning sites in each vector are flanked

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by two *KpnI* sites to facilitate easy identification of an insert.

Efficient insertion duplication mutagenesis requires the cloning of an internal gene fragment within the vector prior to integration (Figure 1b). Therefore plasmid  
 5 libraries were created in *E. coli* with 400 to 600 base pair inserts of pneumococcal DNA. Several libraries representing approximately 2,600 individual clones were screened for translational fusions to *phoA* in either *E. coli* or *S. pneumoniae*.

Identification of pneumococcal PhoA fusions in *E. coli*.

10 When the pneumococcal libraries representing 1,100 independent clones were screened in the PhoA<sup>-</sup> *E. coli* strain CC118 fifty five colonies displayed the blue phenotype when plated on media containing 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate (XP). Since the cloning vectors pHRM100 and pHRM104 do not contain an  
 15 intrinsic promoter upstream from *phoA*, fusion proteins derived from these plasmids must have been generated from pneumococcal DNA that contains a promoter, a translational start site and functional signal sequence. DNA sequence analysis of the inserts from two of these plasmids showed a putative promoter, ribosome binding sites and coding sequences for 48 and 52 amino acids that were  
 20 inframe with the coding sequence for *phoA*. These coding sequences have features characteristic of prokaryotic signal sequences such as a basic N-terminal region, a central hydrophobic core and a polar C-terminal region (von Heijne, 1990, J. Memb. Biol. 115:195-201) (Table 2).

Table 2. Predicted coding regions from two genetic loci that produced PhoA  
 25 fusion proteins in both *S. pneumoniae* and *E. coli*.

Strain	Signal sequence *
SPRU2	MKHLISYFKPYIKESILAPLFLKLEAVFELLVPMVIA, GIVDQSLPQ GDPRVP (SEQ ID NO:44)
30 SPRU37	MAKNNKVAVVTTVPVSAEGLKNVNG, VNFDYKDEASAKEAIKEE KLKGYLTIDPRVP (SEQ ID NO:45)

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5       The coding regions were identified from the DNA sequences 5' to *phoA* from the plasmids recovered from these strains. The arrow indicates the predicted signal peptide cleavage site based on the "-3, -1 rule" (von Heijne, 1986, Nucleic Acid Res. 14:4683-4690) and the amino acids in bold face type are from the coding region for *phoA*.

A putative cleavage site was identified in both sequences with an algorithm designed to identify such sites based on the "-3, -1 rule" (von Heijne, 1986, Nucleic Acid Res. 14:4683-4690). Transformation and integration of these  
10       plasmids into *S. pneumoniae* gave transformants that produced blue colonies in the colony lift assay and each produced anti-PhoA immunoreactive fusion proteins with an apparent  $M_r$  of 55 kDa on SDS polyacrylamide gels (data not shown). These results clearly show that heterologous signal sequences from *S. pneumoniae* fused to PhoA are functional in both *E. coli* and *S. pneumoniae* and probably use a  
15       similar secretion pathway.

#### PhoA fusions to an exported pneumococcal protein.

AmiA is a pneumococcal representative of the family of bacterial permeases that are responsible for the transport of small peptides (Alloing et al., 1989, Gene.  
20       76:363-8; Alloing et al., 1990, Mol. Microbiol. 4:633-44; Gilson et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:3971-3974). AmiA contains a signal sequence and should be an exported lipoprotein attached to the bacterial membrane by a lipid moiety covalently linked to the N-terminal cysteine (Gilson et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:3971-3974). We genetically engineered a pneumococcal mutant (SPRU121) that  
25       contained the 5' coding region of *amiA* fused inframe at codon 169 to *phoA*. Colonies of this mutant produced the blue phenotype when exposed to XP suggesting that the hybrid protein was exported. An immunoreactive polypeptide with the predicted  $M_r$  of 67 kDa was confirmed by Western analysis of a total cell lysate (data not shown).

30

#### Identification of PhoA fusions in *S. pneumoniae*.

Encouraged by the detection of PhoA fusions derived from pneumococcal DNA in both *E. coli* and *S. pneumoniae*, we created a library of pneumococcal

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transformants that contained random chromosomal insertions of the PhoA vectors pHRM100 and pHRM104. From a bank of 1,500 clones, 75 mutants were isolated that displayed the blue phenotype in the colony lift assay with XP.

Because *S. pneumoniae* spontaneously lyse during stationary growth due to an endogenous amidase (LytA), we were concerned that the blue phenotype of some of the mutants was the result of cell lysis and not due to the export of a fusion protein from viable cells. The DNA from 10 random blue mutants that included SPRU22, 42, 75, 81, and 98 was transformed into a *lytA* minus background and all still displayed the blue phenotype (data not shown).

10

One of the mutants (SPRU98) displayed the blue phenotype on XP and expressed a 93 kDa anti-PhoA immunoreactive polypeptide (Fig 2; lane 2). Since the coding region to *phoA* would produce a polypeptide with a molecular mass of 49 kDa, we can conclude that the fusion protein was being produced from a coding region corresponding to a polypeptide with a molecular mass of 44 kDa. In contrast, mutants SPRU96 and 97, that contained randomly inserted vectors and were not blue when exposed to XP, did not produce any immunoreactive material (Fig 2; lanes 3, 4). The fusion protein from SPRU98 was proteolytically degraded when whole bacteria were exposed to low concentrations of trypsin suggesting an extracellular location (Fig 2, lane 5). Consistent with this result was the direct measurement of alkaline phosphatase activity associated with whole bacteria. Compared to the parental strain and a PhoA<sup>-</sup> mutant (SPRU97) with a randomly integrated plasmid, there was a three- to four-fold greater enzyme activity for SPRU98 (Table 3). Collectively these results suggest that PhoA fusions to exported proteins were translocated across the cytoplasmic membrane of *S. pneumoniae*.

Table 3. Alkaline phosphatase activity for a pneumococcal mutant with a gene fusion to *phoA*.

30

Strain	Integrated <i>phoA</i> vector <sup>a</sup>	Colony lift assay <sup>b</sup>	Phosphatase activity <sup>c</sup>
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	SPRU98	+	blue	44.7 $\pm$ 6
	SPRU97	+	white	18.4 $\pm$ 5
5	R6x	0	white	14.6 $\pm$ 4

<sup>a</sup> SPRU97 and SPRU98 contain the *phoA* vector pHRM104 randomly integrated into the chromosome as described in the text.

10 <sup>b</sup>The PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutant was isolated based on the expression of alkaline phosphatase activity detected by exposure of individual colonies to XP in the colony lift assay.

<sup>c</sup> Units of alkaline phosphatase activity were determined as described in Experimental procedures. The assay was performed on washed cells from exponentially growing cultures. The results are presented as units of enzyme activity / mg of total protein.

15

Disulfide oxidants increase the enzyme activity of PhoA fusions in *S. pneumoniae*.

In *E. coli*, PhoA activity requires protein translocation across the cytoplasmic membrane, incorporation of Zn<sup>2+</sup>, disulfide bond formation and dimerization. Following this activation process the enzyme is highly protease resistant (Roberts and Chlebowski, 1984). Recently two groups have identified a single genetic locus, *dsbA* (Bardwell et al., 1991, Cell. 67:581-589), and *ppfA* (Kamitani et al., 1992, EMBO J. 11:57-67), that encodes a disulfide oxidoreductase, which facilitates the formation of disulfide bonds in PhoA. A similar locus has also been identified in *V. cholerae* (Peek and Taylor, 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 89:6210-6214). Mutations in *dsbA* dramatically decreased PhoA activity and rendered the protein protease sensitive both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (Bardwell et al., 1991, Cell. 67:581-589; Kamitani et al., 1992, EMBO J. 11:57-67). Since the enzyme activity associated with the PhoA fusions in *S. pneumoniae* was universally 10 fold lower than values obtained with fusions in *E. coli* (data not shown) and due to the protease sensitivity of the PhoA fusion depicted in Figure 2, we hypothesized that the addition of DsbA or a strong disulfide oxidant would promote disulfide bond formation, increase enzyme activity and retard proteolytic degradation.

SPRU98 which produces a PhoA fusion protein with an M<sub>r</sub> of 93 kDa was grown in either the presence of 10  $\mu$ M DsbA or 600  $\mu$ M 2-hydroxyethyl disulfide, a strong

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disulfide oxidant. Under both conditions enzyme activity was increased at least two fold (Table 4).

5 Table 4. Effect of disulfide oxidants on the alkaline phosphatase activity

10	Agent	
	10 $\mu$ M DsbA	138.4 $\pm$ 7
	600 $\mu$ M 2-hydroxyethyl disulfide	107.5 $\pm$ 8
15	Control	51.2 $\pm$ 5

\* The strain SPRU98 (10 ml) was grown in the presence of the indicated agents to mid log phase ( $OD_{620}$ : 0.4), concentrated and assayed for alkaline phosphatase activity. Hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenol phosphate was determined with whole bacteria in the presence of 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 for one hr. at 37°C. Activity units are expressed per mg of total protein.

Compared to the control, there was also an increased amount of immunoreactive protein detected in the presence of these two compounds (Figure 3). This suggested increased protein stability and resistance to intrinsic proteolysis. Since there was only a modest increase in enzyme activity conveyed by these compounds, we propose that there may be other factors required for the correct folding of PhoA that are absent in *S. pneumoniae*. It is of note that the derived sequences of other alkaline phosphatase isozymes identified in the Gram positive organisms *B. subtilis* (Chesnut et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:2181-90; Hulett et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem. 266:1077-84; Sugahara et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:1824-6) and *Enterococcus faecalis* contain only one or no cysteine residues. This may suggest that the presence of an oxido-reductase system for the correct folding of these intra or intermolecular disulfide bonds may be a unique property of some Gram negative organisms which contain a well defined periplasm.

Identification of exported proteins by sequence analysis of the PhoA fusions from *S. pneumoniae*.

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The plasmids containing pneumococcal inserts were recovered in *E. coli* from 48 pneumococcal mutants that displayed the blue phenotype on XP. Digestion of these plasmids with *KpnI* dissects the pneumococcal inserts from the parent vector. The size of the inserts were all approximately 400 to 900 base pair. Preliminary sequence  
5 analysis of the 48 inserts revealed 21 distinct sequences, thus demonstrating a sibling relationship between some of the mutants. Long coding regions corresponding to 50 to 200 amino acids inframe with PhoA were established for most of the inserts, nine of which are presented in Figure 4. Using the BLAST algorithm (Altschul et al., 1990, J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410), the derived protein sequences were analyzed for  
10 similarity to sequences deposited in the most current version of the non redundant protein database at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (Washington, D. C.). Sequence from these nine inserts (Figure 4) revealed coding regions with similarity to families of eight known exported or membrane associated proteins (Figure 5). Those proteins encoded by the genes that correspond to the potential  
15 reading frames without a known function are designated with the preface *exp* (exported protein) to describe the different genetic loci.

No similarity between the derived sequences from the other inserts to those in the data base was detected. The sequences for all nine inserts will be made available in  
20 Genbank (Accession numbers: to be assigned) after the filing date of this application.

Exp1 showed similarity to the family of permeases responsible for the transport of small peptides in both Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria (Figure 5A). The reading frame identified showed the greatest similarity to the exported protein, AmiA,  
25 from *S. pneumoniae* (Alloing et al., 1990, Mol. Microbiol. 4:633-44). The *ami* locus was first characterized in a spontaneous mutant resistant to aminopterin (Sicard, 1964, Genetics. 50:31-44; Sicard and Ephrussi-Taylor, 1965). The wild type allele may be responsible for the intracellular transport of small branched chain amino acids (Sicard, 1964). Exp1 is clearly distinct from AmiA and represents a related member  
30 of the family of permeases present in the same bacteria. *E. coli* has at least three peptide permeases while *B. subtilis* has at least two (for a review see (Higgins et al.,

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- 1990, J. Bioengin. Biomembranes. 22:571-92)). Mutations in an analogous locus *Spo0K* from *B. subtilis* inhibit sporulation and dramatically decrease transformation efficiency in naturally competent cells (Perego et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:173-85; Rudner et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol). Recent results have shown that mutations in
- 5 *exp1* also decrease transformation efficiency in *S. pneumoniae* whereas mutations in *amiA* did not. Therefore, two distinct peptide permeases from two different Gram positive bacteria affect the process of transformation in these naturally competent bacteria.
- 10 Both the DNA and derived protein sequences of *exp2* were identical to *ponA* (basepairs 1821-2055) which encodes penicillin-binding protein 1A (PBP1a) (Martin et al., 1992a, J. Bacteriol. 174:4517-23) (Figure 5B). This protein belongs to the family of penicillin-interacting serine D, D-peptidases that catalyze the late steps in murein biosynthesis. PBP1a is routinely isolated from pneumococcal membrane
- 15 preparations and is generally considered an exported protein (Hakenbeck et al., 1991, J. Infect. Dis. 164:313-9; Hakenbeck et al., 1986, Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. 30:553-558; Martin et al., 1992, Embo J. 11:3831-6). In *E. coli* deletions of both PBP1a and PBP1b are lethal to the cell but the bacteria are able to compensate if either gene is deleted (Yousif et al., 1985, J. Gen. Microbiol.
- 20 131:2839-2845). It would be interesting to compare the peptidoglycan profile of SPRU42 to the parent strain to determine if the gene fusion to PBP1a alters enzyme function.
- Exp3 showed significant sequence similarity to PilB from *N. gonorrhoeae* (Figure 5C)
- 25 (Taha et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:4367-4378). There were two regions of similarity which correspond to the C-terminal domain of PilB. There was a short gap of 25 amino acids for Exp3 and 37 amino acids for PilB which showed no similarity. This suggests a modular structure function relationship for these two proteins. Consistent with this result, PhoA-PilB hybrids were localized to the membrane fraction of *N.*
- 30 *gonorrhoeae* (Taha et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol 5:137-48) indicating membrane translocation.

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- It has been suggested that PilA and PilB are members of the family of two component sensor regulators that control pilin gene expression and that PilB is a transmembrane sensor with the conserved transmitter region that contains kinase activity in the C-terminal region of the protein (Taha et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:137-48; Taha et al., 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:5978-81). The conserved histidine residue (H<sub>408</sub>) in PilB required for autophosphorylation that is characteristic of this family is not present in Exp3. Since no pilin has been identified on *S. pneumoniae* one would assume a different target site for gene regulation by Exp3.
- 10 The coding region identified with Exp4 suggests that it is similar to the ubiquitous family of Clp proteins found in both eukaryotes and prokaryotes (Figure 5D) (for a review see Squires and Squires, 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:1081-1085). Exp4 is most similar to the homolog CD4B from tomato (Gottesman et al., 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:3513-7) but significant similarity was also noted to ClpA and ClpB
- 15 from *E. coli*. It has been proposed that these proteins function either as regulators of proteolysis (Gottesman et al., 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:3513-7) or as molecular chaperones (Squires and Squires, 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:1081-1085). One universal feature of the Clp proteins is a long leader sequence that implies membrane translocation (Squires and Squires, 1992, *supra*, J. Bacteriol. 174:1081-
- 20 1085). Indeed, plant ClpC is translocated into chloroplasts (Moare, 1989, Ph.D. thesis. University of Wisconsin, Madison). Even though little is known about the subcellular localization of the other Clp proteins, our results suggest translocation of the pneumococcal homolog across the bacterial membrane.
- 25 Exp5 showed similarity to PtsG from *B. subtilis* (Gonzy-Tréboul et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:1241-1249) which is a member of the family of phosphoenolpyruvate:carbohydrate phosphotransferase permeases that are found in both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria (for a review see Saier and Reizer, 1992, J. Bacteriol. 174:1433-1448) (Figure 5E). These permeases are polytopic
- 30 membrane proteins with several translocated domains.

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Analysis of the insert recovered from Exp6 revealed a coding region with similarity to glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenases from several prokaryotic species (Figure 5F). It is most similar to GlpD from *B. subtilis* (Holmberg et al., 1990, J. Gen. Microbiol. 136:2367-2375). This enzyme is a membrane associated flavoprotein forming a complex with cytochrome oxidases which are integral membrane proteins. Besides converting glycerol-3-phosphate to dihydroxyacetone phosphate and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate for subsequent entry into the glycolytic pathway, this enzyme delivers electrons to the cytochrome oxidases for subsequent transport. It has been proposed that these dehydrogenases are bound to the inner surface of the cytoplasmic membrane via nonspecific hydrophobic interactions (Halder et al., 1982, Biochemistry. 21:4590-4606; Koland et al., 1984, Biochemistry. 23:445-453; Wood et al., 1984, Biochem. J. 222:519-534). Alternatively it has been proposed that there are a specific and saturable number of binding sites between the dehydrogenases and the cytochromes serving to anchor the dehydrogenases to the cytoplasmic membrane. The data reported here suggest that in *S. pneumoniae* a segment of the dehydrogenase is translocated to the outer surface of the bacteria (Kung and Henning, 1972, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 69:925-929). Translocation of the catalytic domain would certainly not alter enzyme function. In reconstituted inside out membrane vesicles, electron transfer to the cytochromes occurred when dehydrogenases were added to either side of the vesicles (Halder et al., 1982, Biochemistry. 21:4590-4606).

Analysis of the derived sequence for Exp7 showed similarity to the family of both eukaryotic and prokaryotic P-type ( $E_1E_2$ -type) cation transport ATPases responsible for the transport of cations such as  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $K^+$ ,  $Na^+$ , and  $H^+$  (Figure 5G). These ATPases are intrinsic membrane proteins with several translocated domains. Examples have been identified in *E. faecalis* (Solioz et al., 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262:7358-7362), *Salmonella typhimurium* (Snively et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem. 266:815-823), *E. coli* (Hesse et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:4746-4750), *Neurospora crassa* (Addison, 1986, J. Biol. Chem. 261:14896-14901; Hager et al., 1986, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:7693-7697), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Rudolph et al., 1989, Cell. 58:133-145) and the sarcoplasmic reticulum

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of rabbit skeletal muscle (Brandi et al., 1986, Cell. 44:597-607; Serrano et al., 1986, Nature. 689-693). Exp7 is most similar to MgtB from *S. typhimurium*, which is one of three genetic loci responsible for the transport of  $Mg^{2+}$  (Snively et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem. 266:815-823). The identified region contains the highly conserved aspartyl residue, which is the site for ATP dependent autophosphorylation. Based on the similarity to MgtB, the fusion in Exp7 probably occurred in the C-terminal region of the protein. A predicted model for the transmembrane loops of MgtB suggested that this region would be on the cytoplasmic surface (Snively et al., 1991, J. Biol. Chem. 266:815-823). The data with the PhoA fusion to Exp7 suggests that location of this region on the cytoplasmic surface is not the case in *S. pneumoniae*.

Exp8 shows similarity to the family of traffic ATPases, alternatively called the ATP binding cassette (ABC) superfamily of transporters, which are found in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes (reviewed in Ames and Lecar, 1992, FASEB J. 6:2660-6) (Figure 5H). Exp8 is most similar to the transmembrane proteins responsible for the translocation of bacterial RTX proteins such as the  $\alpha$ -hemolysins, which are eukaryotic cytotoxins found in both Gram negative and Gram positive organisms (reviewed in Welch, 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:521-528). The fusion protein containing Exp8 is most similar to CyaB a component of the *cya* operon in *Bordetella pertussis* (Glaser et al., 1988, Mol. Microbiol. 2:19-30; Glaser et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:3997-4004). This locus produces the adenylate cyclase toxin which is also a member of the RTX family of bacterial toxins. It does not go without notice that the *comA* locus in *S. pneumoniae* is also a member of this family (Hui and Morrison, 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:372-81).

25

The derived sequence for *exp9* from two regions of the recovered insert are presented in Figure 4. Analysis of this sequence revealed that Exp9 is a member of the D-E-A-D protein family of ATP-dependent RNA helicases (for a review see (Schmid and Linder, 1992, Mol. Microbiol. 6:282-292)). It is most similar to DEAD from *E. coli* (Figure 5I) (Toone et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:3291-3302). A large number of helicases have been identified from many different organisms. At least five different

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homologs have been identified in *E. coli* (Kalman et al., 1991, The New Biologist 3:886-895). The hallmark of these proteins is the conserved DEAD sequence within the B motif of an ATP binding domain (Walker et al., 1982, EMBO J. 1:945-951). The DEAD sequence was identified in the derived sequence from the 5' end of the insert from *exp9*.

Two studies have suggested that different homologs in *E. coli* may play a role in translation by affecting ribosome assembly (Nishi et al., 1988, Nature. 336:496-498; Toone et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:3291-3302). No published studies have reported either export or membrane association of these proteins. Therefore it was surprising to identify a PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutant harboring this fusion. Subcellular fractionation clearly shows the majority of the fusion protein associated with the membrane fraction of the bacteria (Figure 6), although this could be an anomaly observed only with the fusion protein.

Recently, *comF* in *B. subtilis* has been shown to contain a similar RNA/DNA helicase with a DEAD sequence (Londonó - Vallejo and Dubnau, Mol. Microbiol.). Mutations in this locus render the bacteria transformation deficient. Subsequent studies have shown the helicase to be a membrane associated protein and it has been suggested that it may play a role in the transport of DNA during transformation (D. Dubnau, personal communication). Preliminary experiments have not shown a great difference in the transformability of a mutant expressing the Exp9-PhoA fusion. If there are a class of helicases associated with the membrane, it is tempting to speculate that Exp9 may be involved in the translation of polypeptides destined to be exported.

In conclusion, this Example demonstrates the development of a technique that successfully mutated and identified several genetic loci in *S. pneumoniae* that encode homologs of known exported proteins. It is clear from our results that the majority of the loci that have been identified encode exported proteins that play a role in several diverse processes that occur either at the cytoplasmic membrane or outside the bacteria. As with the use of PhoA mutagenesis in other organisms, a note of caution



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is also advised with this technique in *S. pneumoniae*. Not all loci identified may encode exported proteins. It is certainly possible that due to several factors such as cell lysis some false positives may be generated. As demonstrated in the following Example, additional assays to demonstrate the functional activity of the mutant  
5 putative exported protein can be performed.

Given these results, the majority of the loci identified to date encode exported proteins, some of which play a role in signal transduction, protein translocation, cell wall biosynthesis, nutrient acquisition or maintaining a chemiosmotic balance.

10

#### EXAMPLE 2: MUTATION OF SOME EXPORTED PROTEINS AFFECTS ADHERENCE

In this Example, the ability of encapsulated and unencapsulated pneumococci to  
15 adhere to lung cells was determined. The results indicate that both types of pneumococci adhere to mixed lung cells and to Type II lung cells, although the preference was for type II cells. Also, the results suggest that the type 2 encapsulated strain has a slightly greater ability to adhere than the unencapsulated variant.

20 The effect of mutations to exported proteins on the ability of the mutated *S. pneumoniae* strains to adhere to human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and lung Type II cells was also assayed. The results demonstrated that some of the exported proteins have direct or indirect roles in adhesion of *S. pneumoniae* to either HUVEC or lung cells, or both.

25

#### Materials and Methods

##### Preparation of mixed and type II alveolar cells from rabbit.

As described by Dobbs and Mason (1979, J. Clin. Invest. 63:378-387), lungs were  
30 removed from the rabbit, minced and digested with collagenase, elastase and DNase for 60 min at 37°C. Large pieces were removed over a gauze filter and cells were

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pelleted and washed twice. The mixed lung cells were resuspended in 20 ml of calcium containing buffer supplemented with 0.5% albumin at a density of  $10^4$  per ml. Alveolar type II cells were purified from the mixed lung cell suspension by layering the suspension on an albumin gradient of 10 ml at 16.5 g% over 10 ml at 35 g% and centrifuged at 1200 rpm for 20 min at 4°C. The top 26 ml of the gradient were discarded and cells in the next 12 ml were harvested, washed and adjusted to a concentration of  $10^4$  cells per ml. Viability of the cells was greater than 90% by as assessed by Trypan blue exclusion, and greater than 80% of the cells contained osmiophilic lamellar bodies typical of Type II cells when examined by electron microscopy.

Adherence assay with mixed and Type II alveolar cells.

About  $10^3$  to  $10^9$  type II (encapsulated) or R6 (unencapsulated) pneumococci were added to  $10^4$  lung cells in a 1 ml volume for 30 min at 37°C. Lung cells were separated from non-adherent bacteria by 6 rounds of washing by centrifugation at 270 x g for 5 min. Bacteria adherent to the final cell pellet were enumerated by plating and by Gram stain.

HUVEC and Type II lung alveolar cell adherence assays.

HUVEC (Clonetics, San Diego, California) and Type II alveolar cell line cells (ATCC accession number A549) were cultured 4-8 days and then were transferred to Terasaki dishes 24 hours before the adherence assay was performed to allow formation of a confluent monolayer (Geelen et al., 1993, Infect. Immun. 61:1538-1543). Bacteria were labelled with fluorescein (Geelen et al., *supra*), and adjusted to a concentration of  $5 \times 10^7$ , or to concentrations of  $10^5$ ,  $10^6$  and  $10^7$  cfu per ml, and added in a volume of 5  $\mu$ l to at least 6 wells. After incubation at 37°C for 30 min, the plates were washed and fixed with PBS/glutaraldehyde 2.5%. Attached bacteria were enumerated visually using a Nikon Diaphot Inverted Microscope equipped with epifluorescence.

Mutant Strain SPRU25.

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An additional mutant strain of R6, SPRU25, was generated as described in Example 1, above.

### Results and Discussion

5

Adherence of encapsulated type 2 and unencapsulated R6 pneumococci to mixed lung cells (data not shown) was consistently 1-2 logs less at each inoculum than to purified Type II cells. This indicated that Type II cells were the preferred target for the bacteria. The concentration curve for Type II cells is shown in Figure 7. A  
10 consistent but statistically insignificant difference was noted between encapsulated and unencapsulated strains suggesting the type II strain might have a slightly greater ability to adhere than the unencapsulated variant.

Mutant strains (Table 1) were tested for the ability to adhere to HUVEC and lung  
15 Type II cells. Strains SPRU98, SPRU42, SPRU40, SPRU25 and SPRU121 were found to have reduced adhesion activity compared to the R6 wildtype strain. The adherence of other strains was not significantly affected by the mutation of exported proteins (data not shown).

20 The bacteria were titrated to  $10^5$ ,  $10^6$  and  $10^7$  cfu per ml and tested for the ability to adhere to HUVEC (Figure 8) and lung Type II (Figure 9) cells. At the lowest concentration, the numbers of adherent bacteria were relatively the same between the adherence deficient mutants and R6. At  $10^6$ , and more notably at  $10^7$ , cfu per ml, the difference between binding by the mutants to both HUVEC and lung Type II cells  
25 varied from significant to dramatic.

Homologies of the exported proteins of strains SPRU98, SPRU42, and SPRU40 are discussed in Example 1, above. SPRU121 represents a mutation of the *amiA* locus. The results of this experiment provide unexpected evidence that the AmiA exported  
30 protein is involved in adhesion. SPRU25 is a strain generated as described in Example 1, with a mutation at the *exp10*. No genes or proteins with homology to the

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nucleic acid [SEQ ID NO:21] or amino acid [SEQ ID NO:22] sequences of this exported protein were found. The identified portion of the *exp10* nucleotide and Exp10 amino acid sequences are shown in Figure 10.

- 5 These results clearly indicate that exported proteins of *S. pneumoniae* that play a role in adhesion of the bacterium to cells can be identified.

### EXAMPLE 3: PEPTIDE PERMEASES MODULATE TRANSFORMATION

- 10 The present example relates to further elucidation of the sequence and function of Exp1, a mutant that consistently transformed 10 fold less than the parent strain. The complete sequence analysis and reconstitution of the altered locus revealed a gene, renamed *plpA* (permease like protein), which encodes a putative substrate binding protein belonging to the family of bacterial permeases responsible for peptide  
15 transport. The derived amino acid sequence for this gene was 80% similar to AmiA, a peptide binding protein homolog from pneumococcus, and 50% similar over 230 amino acids to Spo0KA which is a regulatory element in the process of transformation and sporulation in *Bacillus subtilis*. PlpA fusions to alkaline phosphatase (PhoA) were shown to be membrane associated and labeled with [<sup>3</sup>H] palmitic acid which  
20 probably serves as a membrane anchor. Experiments designed to define the roles of the *plpA* and *ami* determinants in the process of transformation showed that: 1] Mutants with defects in *plpA* were > 90% transformation deficient while *ami* mutants exhibited up to a four fold increase in transformation efficiency. 2] Compared to the parental strain, the onset of competence in an *ami* mutant occurred earlier in  
25 logarithmic growth, while the onset was delayed in a *plpA* mutant. 3] The *plpA* mutation decreases the expression of a competence regulated locus. Since the permease mutants would fail to bind specific ligands, it seems likely that the substrate-permease interaction modulates the process of transformation.
- 30 This example demonstrates through mutational analysis that these two peptide permeases have distinct effects on the induction of competence as well as on

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transformation efficiency. Therefore, we propose that peptide permeases mediate the process of transformation in pneumococcus through substrate binding and subsequent transport or signaling and that these substrates may be involved in the regulation of competence.

5

### Materials and Methods

**Strains and Media.** The strains of *S. pneumoniae* used in this Example are described in Example 1, in particular in Table 1. Table 5 lists other pneumococcal strains used in this study and summarizes their relevant characteristics. *Escherichia coli* strains  
10 used are described in Example 1.

**Table 5.** Bacterial strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* used in this study.

15	Strain	Relevant Characteristics	Integrated plasmid	Source
	R6x	<i>hex</i> , Parent strain	none	(Tiraby and Fox, 1973)
	SPRU58	<i>plpA-phoA</i> fusion	pHplp10	Current study
	SPRU98	<i>plpA-phoA</i> fusion	pHplp1	(Example 1)
	SPRU107	<i>plpA</i> <sup>-</sup>	pJplp1	Current study
20	SPRU114	<i>amiA</i> <sup>-</sup>	pJamiA1	Current study
	SPRU121	<i>amiA-phoA</i> fusion	pHamiA1	(Example 1)
	SPRU122	<i>plpA</i> <sup>-</sup>	pJplp9	Current study
	SPRU148	<i>amiC</i> <sup>-</sup>	pJamiC1	Current study
	SPRU100	<i>exp10-phoA</i> fusion		manuscript in preparation
25	SPRU156	<i>plpA</i> <sup>-</sup> , <i>exp10-phoA</i> fusion	pWplp9	manuscript in preparation

*S. pneumoniae* plating and culture conditions are described in Example 1. For labeling studies cultures were grown in a chemically defined media (C<sub>DEN</sub>) prepared as described elsewhere (Tomasz, 1964, Bacteriol. Proc. 64:29). *E. coli*  
30 were grown in either liquid Luria-Bertani media or on solid TSA media supplemented with 500 µg / ml erythromycin or 100 µg / ml ampicillin where appropriate. For the selection and maintenance of pneumococcus containing

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chromosomally integrated plasmids, bacteria were grown in the presence of 0.5  $\mu$ g / ml erythromycin.

*PhoA<sup>+</sup> libraries and mutagenesis.* Libraries of pneumococcal mutants expressing  
5 *PhoA* fusions were created by insertional inactivation with the non replicating  
pneumococcal *E. coli* shuttle vectors pHRM100 or pHRM104. The pneumococcal  
*E. coli* shuttle vector pJDC9 was used for gene inactivation without the generation  
of *phoA* fusions. The plasmid constructs used for mutagenesis are shown in Fig.  
7. The details for these procedures are described in Example 1.

10

*Pneumococcal transformation.* To screen large numbers of mutants for a decrease  
in transformation efficiency, single colonies were transferred to 96 well microtiter  
plates containing 250  $\mu$ l of liquid media and chromosomal DNA (final  
concentration 1  $\mu$ g / ml) from a streptomycin resistant strain of pneumococcus  
15 (*Str<sup>r</sup>* DNA). After incubation for 16 h at 37°C, 5  $\mu$ l samples were plated onto  
solid media with and without antibiotic to determine transformation efficiency.  
Control strains produced approximately 10<sup>5</sup> *Str<sup>r</sup>* transformants / ml while  
transformation deficient candidates produced less than 10<sup>4</sup> *Str<sup>r</sup>* transformants / ml.

20 The permease mutants were assessed in a more defined transformation assay (Fig.  
15). Stock cultures of bacteria were diluted to a cell density of approximately 10<sup>6</sup>  
cfu / ml in C+Y media containing *Str<sup>r</sup>* DNA. This solution was dispensed into  
250  $\mu$ l aliquots in a 96 well microtiter plate and the bacteria were grown for 5  
hours at 37°C to an OD<sub>620</sub> of approximately 0.6. Total bacteria and *Str<sup>r</sup>*  
25 transformants were determined by serial dilution of the cultures onto solid media  
with and without antibiotic. Transformation efficiency was calculated as the  
percent of *Str<sup>r</sup>* transformants / total number of bacteria and compared to the parent  
strain, R6x.

30 Competence profiles which assess transformation were generated from cultures  
grown in liquid media. Stocks of bacteria were diluted to a cell density of

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approximately  $10^6$  cfu / ml into fresh C+Y media (10 ml) and grown at 37°C. Samples (500  $\mu$ l) were withdrawn at timed intervals, frozen and stored in 10% glycerol at -70°C. These samples were thawed on ice then incubated with Str<sup>r</sup> DNA for 30 min at 30°C. DNase was added to a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ g / ml to stop further DNA uptake and the cultures were transferred to 37°C for an additional 1.5 h to allow the expression of antibiotic resistance. Transformation efficiency was calculated as described above.

*Recombinant DNA techniques.* Standard DNA techniques including plasmid mini preparations, restriction endonuclease digests, ligations, transformation into *E. coli* and gel electrophoresis were according to standard protocols (Sambrook et al., 1989, *supra*). Restriction fragments used in cloning experiments were isolated from agarose gels using glass beads (Bio 101) or phenol extractions. Large scale plasmid preparations were prepared using the affinity columns according to the manufacturer's instructions (Qiagen).

Double stranded DNA sequencing was performed by the Sanger method (Sanger et al., 1977, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 74:5463-67) using [ $\alpha$ -<sup>35</sup>S]-dATP (New England Nuclear) and the Sequenase Version 2.0 kit (United States Biochemical Corp.), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Dimethylsulphoxide (1% v/v) was added to the annealing and extension steps.

The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed using the Gene Amp Kit (Perkin Elmer Cetus). Oligonucleotides were synthesized by Oligos Etc. Inc. or at the Protein Sequencing Facility at The Rockefeller University.

*In vivo labeling of PlpA-PhoA.* Frozen stocks of pneumococcus were resuspended in 4 ml of fresh C<sub>DEN</sub> media and grown to an OD<sub>620</sub> of 0.35 at 37°C. Each culture was supplemented with 100  $\mu$ Ci of [9,10-<sup>3</sup>H] palmitic acid (New England Nuclear) and grown for an additional 30 min. Cells were harvested by centrifugation and washed three times in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The final cell pellet was

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resuspended in 50  $\mu$ l of lysis buffer (PBS; DNase, 10  $\mu$ g/ml; RNase 10  $\mu$ g/ml; 5% [v/v] deoxycholate) and incubated for 10 min at 37°C. To immuno precipitate the PlpA-PhoA fusion protein the cell lysate was incubated with 20  $\mu$ l of anti-PhoA antibodies conjugated to Sepharose (5'3' Inc.) for 1 h at 4°C. The  
5 suspension was washed three times with equal volumes of PBS and once with 100  $\mu$ l 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.8, 0.5 mM dipotassium ethylenediaminetetra-acetate (EDTA). The final supernatant was discarded and the resin was resuspended in 30  $\mu$ l of SDS sample buffer, boiled for 5 min and subjected to SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and autoradiography.

10

*Subcellular fractionation.* Pneumococci were fractionated into subcellular components by a previously described technique (Hakenbeck et al., 1986, Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 30:553-8). Briefly, bacteria were grown in 400 ml of C+Y medium to an OD<sub>620</sub> of 0.6 and isolated by centrifugation at 17,000 g  
15 for 10 min. The cell pellet was resuspended in a total volume of 2 ml of TEPI (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM phenyl methyl sulfonyl fluoride, 20  $\mu$ g/ml leupeptin and 20  $\mu$ g / ml aprotinin). One half volume of washed glass beads was added and the mixture was vortexed for 15 to 20 min at 4°C until the cells were broken as documented by microscopic inspection. The suspension was  
20 separated from the glass beads by filtration over a cintered glass funnel. The beads were washed with an additional 5 ml of TEPI. The combined solutions were centrifuged for 5 min at 500 g to separate cellular debris from cell wall material, bacterial membranes and the cytoplasmic contents. The supernatant was then spun for 15 min at 29,000 g. The pellet contained the cell wall fraction  
25 while the supernatant was subjected to another centrifugation for 2 h at 370,000 g. The supernatant from this procedure contained the cytoplasmic fraction while the pellet contained the bacterial membranes. Samples from each fraction were evaluated for protein content and solubilized in SDS sample buffer for subsequent gel electrophoresis. PlpA-PhoA fusion proteins were detected with anti PhoA  
30 antiserum (5'3' Inc.) and visualized indirectly by enhanced chemiluminescence as described in Example 1.



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*Recovery and sequencing of plpA.* Fig. 18 shows a restriction endonuclease map of *plpA* and fragments of various subclones. Plasmids with fragments cloned into pHRM104 have the prefix H while those cloned into pJDC9 have the prefix J. The integrated plasmids pHlp1 and pHlp10 were isolated from SPRU98 and SPRU58 respectively by transformation into *E. coli* of spontaneously excised plasmids which contaminate chromosomal preparations of DNA. "Chromosome walking" was used to isolate most of *plpA* and the downstream region. The 500 bp insert from pHlp1 was cloned via *KpnI* into pJDC9 to produce pJlp1 which was shuttled back into pneumococcus to produce SPRU107. Chromosomal DNA from SPRU107 was digested with various restriction endonucleases that cut the vector once but not within the original fragment. The DNA was religated and transformed into *E. coli* with selection for the vector. Using this procedure *PstI* produced pJlp2 and *HindIII* produced pJlp3 which both extended the 3' region of the original fragment in pJlp1 by 190 bp, while *SphI* produced pJlp4 which contained an additional 3.8 kb. Subcloning of a 900 bp internal fragment of pJlp4 into pJDC9 gave plasmid pJlp5, containing 630 bp downstream from the 3' end of *plpA*. A further 450 bp was isolated upstream from the original fragment using *EcoRI* (pJlp6). A 730 bp internal fragment of pJlp6 was cloned into pJDC9 giving pJlp7, and a 200 bp *EcoRI/PstI* internal fragment of pJlp6 was cloned into the appropriate sites of pJDC9 to produce pJlp8.

The region upstream of the original fragment of *plpA* was obtained by "homology cloning" using degenerate and specific oligonucleotides with chromosomal DNA in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The degenerate oligonucleotide, lipo1, (GCC GGA TCC GGW GTW CTT GCW GCW TGC where W is A + T) (SEQ ID NO: 49) was based on the lipoprotein precursor consensus motif present in AmiA (Alloing et al., 1990, Mol. Microbiol. 4:633-44) and SarA, a peptide permease binding protein homolog from *S. gordonii* (Jenkinson, 1992, Infect. Immun. 60:1225-8). The specific oligonucleotide, P1, (TAC AAG AGA CTA CTT GGA TCC) (SEQ ID NO: 50) was complementary to the 5' end of the insert in pJlp6. To prevent amplification of the highly homologous *amiA* gene, chromosomal DNA

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was used from SPRU114, which has a disrupted *amiA*. The chromosomal DNA was first digested with *XhoI* to give shorter templates. PCR conditions were 40 cycles at 94°C for 30 seconds for denaturing, 40°C for 30 seconds for annealing and 72°C for 1 min for extension. A 600 bp product was obtained, gel purified, 5 digested with *BamHI* and cloned into Bluescript KS (Stratagene) giving pBSplp9. The *BamHI* digested fragment was then subcloned into pJDC9 to produce pJplp9. This plasmid was transformed into pneumococcus to give SPRU122.

*Generation of a plpA mutant containing a competence regulated gene fused to*  
 10 *alkaline phosphatase.* The 600 bp *BamHI* fragment from pBSplp9 was ligated to , *SauIII* digested pWG5 (Lacks et al., 1991, gENE 104:11-17) resulting in pWplp9. This plasmid was transformed into SPRU100, which contains a gene, *exp10*, from the competence regulated *rec* locus, fused to *phoA*, giving SPRU156. Correct integration of the vector into the chromosome was confirmed by PCR.  
 15 Alkaline phosphatase activity was measured as described in Example 1, but with a final substrate concentration (*p*-nitrophenyl phosphate, Sigma) of 2.5 mg / ml. The activity units were calculated using the following formula:

$$OD_{420} - 1.75 \times OD_{550}$$

20  $\frac{\quad}{\text{time (h)} \times OD_{600} \text{ (of resuspended culture)}}$

*Generation of ami mutants.* Internal fragments of *ami* obtained by PCR and restriction endonuclease digestion were ligated into the appropriate shuttle vectors and transformed into pneumococcus to produce the various *ami* mutants.  
 25 Construction of the gene fusion between *amiA* and *phoA* has been previously described in Example 1 to give SPRU121. To obtain a truncated *amiA*, oligonucleotides ami1 (ACC GGA TCC TGC CAA CAA GCC TAA ATA TTC) (SEQ ID NO: 51) and ami2 (TTT GGA TCC GTT GGT TTA GCA AAA TCG CTT) (SEQ ID NO: 52) were used to generate a 720 bp product at the 5' end of  
 30 *amiA*. This fragment was digested with *HindIII* and *EcoRI*, which are within the coding region of *amiA*, and the corresponding 500 bp fragment was cloned into

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pJDC9. The resulting plasmid pJamiA was transformed into pneumococcus to produce SPRU114. To inactivate *amiC*, oligonucleotides *amiC1* (CTA TAC CTT GGT TCC TCG) (SEQ ID NO: 53) and *amiC2* (TTT GGA TTC GGA ATT TCA CGA GTA GC) (SEQ ID NO: 54), which are internal to *amiC*, were used to  
5 generate a 300 bp product using PCR. The resulting fragment was digested with *Bam*HI and cloned into pJDC9 producing the plasmid, pJamiC1, which was transformed into pneumococcus to produce SPRU148.

*Northern analysis.* RNA was prepared according to procedures adapted from  
10 Simpson et al. (1993, FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 108:93-98). Bacteria were grown to an OD<sub>620</sub> of 0.2 in C+Y media, pH 8.0. After centrifugation (12,000 g, 15 min, 4°C) the cell pellet was resuspended in 1/40 volume of lysing buffer (0.1 % deoxycholate, 8 % sucrose, 70 mM dithiothreitol). SDS was added to 0.1 % and the suspension incubated at 37°C for 10 min. Cellular debris was removed and an  
15 equal volume of cold 4 M lithium chloride was added to the supernatant. The mixed suspension was left on ice overnight then centrifuged at 18,500 g, for 30 min at 4°C. The pellet containing RNA was resuspended in 1.2 ml cold sodium acetate (100 mM, pH 7.0) and 0.5 % SDS, extracted three times with an equal volume of phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1) and once with an equal  
20 volume of chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1). The RNA was precipitated with ethanol and resuspended in sterile water. The yield and purity was determined by spectrophotometry with a typical yield of 300 µg RNA from 80 ml of culture.

Samples of RNA were separated by electrophoresis in 1.2 % agarose / 6.6 %  
25 formaldehyde gels (Rosen and Villa-Komaroff, 1990, Focus 12:23-24). The gel was rinsed in water, and the RNA transferred to nitrocellulose filters (Schleicher and Schuell) by capillary blotting (Sambrook et al., 1989, *supra*).  
Prehybridization was for 4 h in 0.2 % Denhardtts (1 x Denhardtts is 1 % Ficoll, 1 % polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, 1 % bovine serum albumin), 0.1 % SDS, 3 x SSC (1 x SSC  
30 is 150 mM NaCl, 15 mM sodium citrate), 10 mM HEPES, 18 µg / ml denatured salmon sperm DNA and 10 µg / ml yeast tRNA at 65°C with gentle agitation.

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The DNA probe used to detect *plpA* transcripts was a 480 bp *Hind*III - *Bam*HI fragment from pJplp9. For detection of *amiA* transcripts, the DNA probe was a 720 bp PCR product generated with oligonucleotides *ami1* and *ami2* (described above). The DNA fragments were labeled with [ $\alpha$ - $^{32}$ P]-dCTP using the Nick

- 5 Translation System (New England Nuclear). Hybridization was at 65°C overnight. Hybridization washes were 2 x SSC, 0.5 % SDS for 30 min at room temperature, followed by 3 x 30 min washes at 65°C in 1x SSC, 0.5 x SSC and 0.2 x SSC, all containing 0.5 % SDS.

10

### Results

#### *Identification of a transformation deficient mutant with a defect in a peptide*

*permease*. To identify exported proteins in mutants as described in Example 1, *supra*, that participate in the process of transformation, 30 PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutants were  
15 assesed for a decrease in transformation efficiency. In an assay designed to screen large numbers of mutants, transformation of a chromosomal mutation for streptomycin resistance (*Str*<sup>r</sup>) into the parental strain (R6x) produced approximately 10<sup>5</sup> cfu / ml *Str*<sup>r</sup> transformants. The PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutant, SPRU98 consistently showed a 90% reduction in the number of *Str*<sup>r</sup> transformants (10<sup>4</sup> cfu / ml).

- 20 Transformation of the PhoA<sup>+</sup> mutation into the parent R6x produced strains that were both PhoA<sup>+</sup> and transformation deficient demonstrating that the mutation caused by the gene fusion was linked to the defect in transformation. The growth rate of SPRU98 was identical to the parental strain suggesting that the transformation deficient phenotype was not due to a pliotropic effect related to the  
25 growth of the organism (data not shown). Recovery and identification of the mutated locus in SPRU98 revealed *plpA* (permease like protein) (Fig. 11, SEQ ID NO:46), which corresponds to *exp1*. The derived amino acid sequence of *plpA* (SEQ ID NO: 47) Showed extensive similarity to the substrate binding proteins associated with bacterial permeases (for a review, see Tam and Saier, 1993,  
30 Microbiol. Rev. 57:320-346) with the greatest similarity to AmiA (60 % sequence identity) (Fig. 12A; SEQ ID NO: 48). Alignment of PlpA with the binding

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proteins from the family of bacterial peptide permeases revealed several blocks of sequence similarity that suggest functional motifs common to all members of this family (Fig. 12B).

- 5 Most examples of peptide permeases have a genetic structure that consists of five genes that encode an exported substrate binding protein, and two integral membrane proteins and two membrane associated proteins that are responsible for substrate transport across the cytoplasmic membrane (for reviews, see Higgins, 1992, Annu. Rev. Cell. Biol. 8:67-113; Tam and Saier, 1993, *supra*). Sequence  
10 analysis 630 bp immediately downstream and in the region 3.3 kb downstream of *plpA*, did not reveal any coding sequences that are homologs of these transport elements (data not shown). Therefore, if PlpA is coupled to substrate transport, then it may occur through the products of a distinct allele. This is not without precedence. In *Salmonella typhimurium*, the *hisJ* and *argT* genes encode the  
15 highly similar periplasmic binding proteins J and LAO. Both of these proteins deliver their substrates to the same membrane associated components (Higgins and Ames, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:6038-42). Likewise, the periplasmic binding proteins LS-BP and LIV-BP of *Escherichia coli*, which transport leucine and branched chain amino acids, also utilize the same set of membrane-bound  
20 components (Landick and Oxender, 1985, J. Biol. Chem. 260:8257-61).

We were unable to recover the 5' end of *plpA* perhaps due to toxicity of the expressed protein in *E. coli*. Similar difficulties have been encountered in cloning the genes of other pneumococcal permeases such as *amiA* and *malX* (Alloing et  
25 al., 1989, *supra*; Martin et al., 1989, Gene 80:227-238). Based on sequence similarity between the derived sequences of *plpA* and *amiA* all but 51 bp of the 5' end of the gene was cloned.

*Membrane localization and post translational covalent modification of PlpA.* Both  
30 PlpA and AmiA contain the LYZCyz (Y = A, S, V, Q, T; Z = G, A; y = S, T, G, A, N, Q, D, F; z = S, A, N, Q, G, W, E) consensus sequence in the N

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terminus which is the signature motif for post translational lipid modification of lipoproteins in bacteria (Gilson et al., 1988, EMBO J. 7:3971-74; Yamaguchi et al., 1988, Cell 53:423-32). In gram positive organisms this modification serves to anchor these polypeptides to the cytoplasmic membrane (Gilson et al., 1988, *supra*). Specific examples of permease substrate binding proteins containing this consensus sequence include SarA from *Streptococcus gordonii* (Jenkinson, 1992, Infect. Immun. 60:1225-8), Spo0KA from *B. subtilis* (Perego et al., 1991, Mol. Microbiol. 5:173-185; Rudner et al., 1991, J. Bacteriol. 173:1388-98), TraC and PrgZ from *E. faecalis* (Ruhfel et al., 1993, J. Bacteriol. 175:5253-59; Tanimoto et al., 1993, J. Bacteriol. 175:5260-64) and MalX from *S. pneumoniae* (Gilson et al., 1988, *supra*).

In support of this proposal, Fig. 13 shows that the PlpA-PhoA protein is exported and associated primarily with the cytoplasmic membranes. Small amounts were also detected in the cell wall fraction and in the culture supernatant suggesting that some of PlpA may be released from the membrane. This is also seen for the peptide binding protein OppA (Spo0KA) from *B. subtilis*, where OppA is initially associated with the cell but increasing proportions are released during growth (Perego et al., 1991, *supra*). Thus PlpA and OppA may be present on the outside of the cell in a releasable form as has been proposed for other lipoproteins in gram positive bacteria (Nielsen and Lampen, 1982, J. Bacteriol. 152:315-322).

Although it cannot be ruled out that the presence of the fusion protein in these fractions does not reflect the location of the native molecule but rather the processing of a foreign protein, this seems unlikely, since other membrane associated PhoA fusions are firmly associated with cytoplasmic membranes.

Finally, a [<sup>3</sup>H] palmitic acid labeled 93 kDa protein corresponding to the PlpA-PhoA fusion protein was immuno precipitated from SPRU98 which contains a *plpA-phoA* genetic construct (Fig. 13, lower panel). In contrast, no similarly labeled protein was detected in either the parental control or in SRPU100 which contains an undefined PhoA fusion. This demonstrates *in vivo* post translational

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lipid modification of PlpA.

*Transcriptional analysis of plpA and amiA.* Transcripts of 2.2 kb were detected with probes specific for *plpA* and *amiA* in RNA preparations from R6x cells (Fig. 5 14). This is similar in size to the coding region for both genes. To eliminate the possibility of cross hybridization between the probes for *plpA* and *amiA*, high stringency washes were done after hybridization (see experimental procedures). The specificity of the probes was also demonstrated when RNA prepared from the mutant SPRU107, which contains a plasmid insertion in *plpA*, was probed with 10 *amiA* and *plpA*. The *amiA* transcript remained at 2.2 kb while the *plpA* transcript shifted to 2.6 kb. In SPRU107, *plpA* is disrupted at bp 1474 by pJDC9. The *plpA* transcript would be 520 bp smaller than the full length transcript (1.7 kb), with an additional 800 bp from pJDC9 giving a transcript of about 2.5 kb, which is similar to the 2.6 kb transcript detected.

15

A single transcript corresponding to the size of *plpA* suggests that *plpA* is not part of an operon. This is confirmed by sequence analysis downstream of *plpA* which did not reveal any homologs to genes encoding transport elements commonly associated with peptide permeases (data not shown). Also, a potential rho 20 independent transcription terminator was identified 21 bp downstream from the translational stop codon of *plpA* (Fig. 11).

*Mutations in the PlpA and AmiA permeases have distinct effects on the process of transformation.* To determine the effect of permeases during competence, we 25 assessed the transformation efficiency of mutants with defects in either *plpA* or *ami*. In this assay, strains of bacteria were transformed with a selectable marker through a complete competence cycle followed by a subsequent outgrowth and then plated for the selection of the cells which have incorporated the antibiotic marker. Results are thus a measure of the total number of transformed cells 30 during competence. Mutants that produced either truncated or PhoA fusions of PlpA exhibited a two to ten fold decrease in transformation efficiency (Fig. 15).

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In mutants with a disruption at Asp<sub>492</sub> of PlpA, the presence (SPRU98) or absence of PhoA (SPRU107), did not affect the 90% decrease in transformation efficiency. On the other hand, a mutant (SPRU122) producing a truncated PlpA at Asp<sub>192</sub> exhibited a 90% decrease in transformation efficiency, while in SPRU58 the fusion to PhoA at Leu<sub>197</sub> partially restored the parental phenotype. In this construct it is possible that PhoA conveys functionality by contributing to the chimera's tertiary structure thus affecting its ability to bind its substrate.

In contrast, mutants with defects in *ami* were transformation proficient. Mutants that produced AmiA truncated at Pro<sub>191</sub> either in the presence (SPRU121) or absence (SPRU114) of PhoA showed a modest increase in transformation efficiency (Fig. 15). Moreover, mutant SPRU148 with a disruption in AmiC (Ile<sub>126</sub>) showed a four-fold increase in transformation efficiency. In this mutant we presume that AmiA is produced and thus capable of binding its substrate. Therefore, the increase observed with the *amiC* mutant suggests that substrate transport via the *ami* encoded transport complex may regulate transformation in addition to substrate binding by AmiA. Finally, even though PlpA and AmiA are highly related structures (60% sequence identity) the disparate effects observed with *plpA* and *ami* mutations on transformation efficiency suggest that substrate specificity conveys these differences.

Transformation occurs during a single wave of competence early in logarithmic growth (Fig. 16). Therefore, regulation of this process may occur by either modifying the onset of competence (a shift in the curve) or by altering the expression of competence induced genes, leading to a change in the number of successfully transformed cells. To determine if the permeases regulate the process of transformation we compared the competence profiles of the permease mutants with the parental strain. This analysis measures the number of transformed cells in the population of cells at various stages of growth during a competence cycle. Fig. 16 shows a single wave of competence for the parental strain (R6x) with a maximal transformation efficiency of 0.26% at an OD<sub>620</sub> of 0.12. This



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corresponds to a cell density of approximately  $10^7$  cfu / ml. A *plpA* mutant (SPRU107) underwent a similar wave of transformation with a maximal transformation efficiency of only 0.06% at a higher cell density. In contrast, an *amiA* mutant (SPRU114) underwent a wave of transformation that persisted over  
5 more than one doubling time with a maximal transformation efficiency of 0.75%. The onset of the competence cycle in SPRU114 occurred at an earlier cell density beginning by an  $OD_{620}$  of 0.03. From this data we conclude that mutations in either permease has a dual effect on the process of transformation, affecting both the induction of the competence cycle as well as modulating the successful number  
10 of transformants.

*A mutation in plpA causes a decrease in the expression of a competence regulated locus.* The *rec* locus in pneumococcus, which is required for genetic transformation, contains two genes, *exp10* and *recA*. Results with a translational  
15 *exp10* - *phoA* gene fusion have demonstrated a 10 fold increase in enzyme activity with the induction of competence demonstrating that this is a competence regulated locus. To determine if the peptide permeases directly affect the expression of this competence induced locus, we constructed a mutant (SPRU156) with a null mutation in *plpA* and the *exp10* - *phoA* gene fusion. By measuring alkaline  
20 phosphatase activity during growth, we showed that compared to an isogenic strain (SPRU100), the mutant harboring the *plpA* mutation demonstrated almost a two fold decrease in the expression of the *exp10-phoA* fusion (Fig. 17). Therefore, these results show that at least *plpA* directly affects the signaling cascade responsible for the expression of a competence regulated gene required for  
25 transformation.

### Discussion

The newly identified export protein Exp1, is encoded by the genetic determinant, renamed herein *plpA*. This locus, along with the *ami* locus, modulates the process  
30 of transformation in *S. pneumoniae*. Both loci encode highly similar peptide binding proteins (PlpA, AmiA) that are members of a growing family of bacterial

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permeases responsible for the transport of small peptides (Fig. 12B). Examples of these peptide binding proteins have been associated with the process of genetic transfer in several bacteria. In *B. subtilis*, inactivation of *spo0KA*, the first gene of an operon with components homologous to the peptide permeases, caused a  
5 decrease in transformation efficiency as well as arresting sporulation (Perego et al., 1991, *supra*; Rudner et al., 1991, *supra*). The substrate for Spo0KA is not known. *B. subtilis* produces at least one extracellular differentiation factor that is required for sporulation (Grossman and Losick, 1988, *supra*) and it has been  
10 proposed that this transport system could be involved in sensing this extracellular peptide factor which may be required for competence and sporulation.

Conjugal transfer of a number of plasmids in *E. faecalis* is controlled by small extracellular peptide pheromones. Recent genetic analyses have identified two  
15 plasmid encoded genes, *prgZ* and *traC*, whose derived products are homologous to the peptide binding proteins. Experimental evidence suggests that these proteins may bind the peptide pheromones thus mediating the signal that controls conjugation (Ruhfel et al., 1993, *supra*; Tanimoto et al., 1993, *supra*). The  
absence of membrane transport elements is a common feature between the *prgZ*, *traC* and *plpA* determinants which implies either that transport is not required for  
20 signal transduction or that a distinct allele is required for transport.

Mutations in *plpA* and *ami* cause a decrease or an increase in transformation efficiency, respectively. In addition, mutations in these loci affect the induction of the growth stage specific competent state. Compared to the parent strain, a  
25 mutation in *ami* induces an earlier onset of competence while a mutation in *plpA* delays this induction. Furthermore, a translational fusion to a competence regulated locus has shown that a mutation in *plpA* directly affects the expression of a gene required for the process of transformation. Given that the induction of competence occurs as a function of cell density (Tomasz, 1966, J. Bacteriol.  
30 91:1050-61), it is reasonable to propose that these permeases serve as regulatory elements that modulate the cell density dependent induction of competence by

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mediating the binding and or transport of signaling molecules. Small peptides which are the presumed substrates for permeases in other bacteria or the extracellular pneumococcal activator protein are likely candidates as ligands for these permeases. Because peptide permease defective mutants of *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli* fail to recycle cell wall peptides released into culture media, it has been proposed that these permeases bind and transport cell wall peptides (Goodell and Higgins, 1987, J. Bacteriol. 169:3861-65; Park, 1993, J. Bacteriol. 175:7-11). Thus, cell wall peptides are likely candidates. Recent genetic evidence suggests that divalent cation ( $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ) transport is also coupled to peptide permease function in *E. coli* (Navarro et al., 1993, Mol. Microbiol. 9:1181-91). It has also been shown that extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  coupled to intracellular transport can affect transformation (Trombe, 1993, J. Gen. Microbiol. 139:433-439; Trombe et al., 1992, J. Gen. Microbiol. 138:77-84). Therefore, peptide permease mediated divalent cation transport is also a viable model for intracellular signaling and subsequent modulation of transformation.

#### EXAMPLE 4:

##### A PYRUVATE OXIDASE HOMOLOG REGULATES ADHERENCE

The present Example describes isolation and sequence determination of an Exp mutant that encodes a pyruvate oxidase homolog. This new protein regulates bacterial adherence to eucaryotic cells.

Bacterial adhesion to epithelial cells of the nasopharynx is recognized as a requirement for colonization of the mucosal surface and infection. Pneumococcal cell wall and proteins of the bacterial surface mediate attachment to eukaryotic cells. The molecular determinants that pneumococcus recognizes on the surface of the eucaryotic cell are complex sugars, particularly GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-3Gal or GalNAc $\beta$ 1-4Gal carbohydrate moieties.

Mutants, as described in Example 1, *supra*, were screened for loss of binding to

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type II lung cells (T2LC), human endothelial cells (HUVEC), and to GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-3Gal sugar receptors in a hemagglutination assay that reflects adherence to cells in the nasopharynx.

- 5 One out of 92 independent mutants, named Pad1 (pneumococcal adherence 1), exhibited an inability to hemagglutinate the GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-3Gal sugar receptor on neuraminidase-treated bovine erythrocytes as described (Andersson et al., *see* Example 2). Subsequently, this mutant has been renamed PoxB.
- 10 Hemagglutination of neuraminidase treated bovine erythrocytes reflects adherence to cells in the nasopharynx. Directed mutagenesis of the parent strain inactivating *pad1* reconfirmed that the loss of hemagglutination was linked to this locus.

This mutant also exhibited a greater than 70% decrease in adhesion to T2LCs and HUVECs, as shown in Figure 19.

- 15 Recovery and reconstitution of the mutated locus *pad1* revealed an open reading frame of 1.8 kb with sequence similarity to enzymes in the acetohydroxy acid synthase-pyruvate oxidase family. In particular, *pad1* shares 51% sequence similarity with recombinant *pox*, and 32% similarity with *poxB*. Targeted genetic
- 20 disruption of the locus in the parent strain showed that mutation at this locus was responsible for the loss of adherence in all three assays.

Subcellular fractionation of a mutant that expressed a Pad1-PhoA fusion showed that the protein localized to the membrane and the cytoplasm (Figure 20A).

- 25 Comparison of antigenic surface components in the parent and mutant strain showed that loss of a 17 kDa polypeptide that did not correspond to Pad1 (Figure 20B).

- 30 These results indicate that Pad1 affects pneumococcal adherence to multiple cell types, possibly by regulating the expression of bacterial adhesins.

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The Pad1 mutant required acetate for growth in a chemically defined media (Figures 21 and 22). Growth in acetate restored the adhesion properties of the bacteria to both lung and endothelial cells.

- 5 The nucleotide sequence information for the *pad1* promoter region shows a putative -35 site, a -10 taatat sequence, a ribosome binding site, and a translation start site (Figure 23) (SEQ ID NO: 55). The deduced protein translation of this region is also provided (Figure 23) (SEQ ID NO: 56).

10

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This invention may be embodied in other forms or carried out in other ways without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The present disclosure is therefore to be considered as in all respects illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended Claims, and  
5 all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency are intended to be embraced therein.

It is also to be understood that all base pair sizes given for nucleotides and all molecular weight information for proteins are approximate and are used for the  
10 purpose of description.

Various references are cited throughout this specification, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

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## SEQUENCE LISTING

## (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Rockefeller University, The  
Masure Ph.D., H. Robert  
Pearce, Barbara J.  
Tuomanen, Elaine
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: BACTERIAL EXPORTED PROTEINS AND  
ACELLULAR VACCINES BASED THEREON
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 56
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
  - (A) ADDRESSEE: Klauber & Jackson
  - (B) STREET: 411 Hackensack Avenue
  - (C) CITY: Hackensack
  - (D) STATE: New Jersey
  - (E) COUNTRY: USA
  - (F) ZIP: 07601
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
  - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
  - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
  - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
  - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: WO to be assigned
  - (B) FILING DATE: 01-SEP-1994
  - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/245,511
  - (B) FILING DATE: 18-MAY-1994
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/116,541
  - (B) FILING DATE: 01-SEP-1994
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
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  - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 600-1-069 PCT
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  - (B) TELEFAX: 201 343-1684
  - (C) TELEX: 133521

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 490 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

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- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
 (A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*  
 (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:  
 (B) CLONE: SPRU98
- (ix) FEATURE:  
 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
 (B) LOCATION: 1..490

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GAT CGT ACA GCC TAT GCC TCT CAG TTG AAT GGA CAA ACT GGA GCA AGT	48
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AAA ATC TTG CGT AAT CTC TTT GTG CCA CCA ACA TTT GTT CAA GCA GAT	96
Lys Ile Leu Arg Asn Leu Phe Val Pro Thr Phe Val Gln Ala Asp	
20 25 30	
GGT AAA AAC TTT GGC GAT ATG GTC AAA GAG AAA TTG GTC ACT TAT GGG	144
Gly Lys Asn Phe Gly Asp Met Val Lys Glu Lys Leu Val Thr Tyr Gly	
35 40 45	
GAT GAA TGG AAG GAT GTT AAT CTT GCA GAT TCT CAG GAT GGT CTT TAC	192
Asp Glu Trp Lys Asp Val Asn Leu Ala Asp Ser Gln Asp Gly Leu Tyr	
50 55 60	
AAT CCA GAA AAA GCC AAG GCT GAA TTT GCT AAA GCT AAA TCA GCC TTA	240
Asn Pro Glu Lys Ala Lys Ala Glu Phe Ala Lys Ala Lys Ser Ala Leu	
65 70 75 80	
CAA GCA GAA GGT GTG ACA TTC CCA ATT CAT TTG GAT ATG CCA GTT GAC	288
Gln Ala Glu Gly Val Thr Phe Pro Ile His Leu Asp Met Pro Val Asp	
85 90 95	
CAG ACA GCA ACT ACA AAA GTT CAG CGC GTC CAA TCT ATG AAA CAA TCC	336
Gln Thr Ala Thr Thr Lys Val Gln Arg Val Gln Ser Met Lys Gln Ser	
100 105 110	
TTG GAA GCA ACT TTA GGA GCT GAT AAT GTC ATT ATT GAT ATT CAA CAA	384
Leu Glu Ala Thr Leu Gly Ala Asp Asn Val Ile Ile Asp Ile Gln Gln	
115 120 125	
CTA CAA AAA GAC GAA GTA AAC AAT ATT ACA TAT TTT GCT GAA AAT GCT	432
Leu Gln Lys Asp Glu Val Asn Asn Ile Thr Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ala	
130 135 140	
GCT GGC GAA GAC TGG GAT TTA TCA GAT AAT GTC GGT TGG GGT CCA GAC	480
Ala Gly Glu Asp Trp Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn Val Gly Trp Gly Pro Asp	
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TTT GCC GAT C	490
Phe Ala Asp	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 163 amino acids



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(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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Asp Arg Thr Ala Tyr Ala Ser Gln Leu Asn Gly Gln Thr Gly Ala Ser
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Lys Ile Leu Arg Asn Leu Phe Val Pro Pro Thr Phe Val Gln Ala Asp
          20           25           30
Gly Lys Asn Phe Gly Asp Met Val Lys Glu Lys Leu Val Thr Tyr Gly
          35           40           45
Asp Glu Trp Lys Asp Val Asn Leu Ala Asp Ser Gln Asp Gly Leu Tyr
          50           55           60
Asn Pro Glu Lys Ala Lys Ala Glu Phe Ala Lys Ala Lys Ser Ala Leu
          65           70           75           80
Gln Ala Glu Gly Val Thr Phe Pro Ile His Leu Asp Met Pro Val Asp
          85           90           95
Gln Thr Ala Thr Thr Lys Val Gln Arg Val Gln Ser Met Lys Gln Ser
          100          105          110
Leu Glu Ala Thr Leu Gly Ala Asp Asn Val Ile Ile Asp Ile Gln Gln
          115          120          125
Leu Gln Lys Asp Glu Val Asn Asn Ile Thr Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ala
          130          135          140
Ala Gly Glu Asp Trp Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn Val Gly Trp Gly Pro Asp
          145          150          155          160
Phe Ala Asp

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 960 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: both  
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae  
(B) STRAIN: R6

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: SPRU42

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
(B) LOCATION: 1..960

- 88 -

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

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TTG GGT TCT GAA CGC CGC GTC AAT GCC CAA GCT AAT GAT ATT CCC ACA	96
Leu Gly Ser Glu Arg Arg Val Asn Ala Gln Ala Asn Asp Ile Pro Thr	
20 25 30	
GAT TTG GTT AAG GCA ATC GTT TCT ATC GAA GAC CAT CGC TTC TTC GAC	144
Asp Leu Val Lys Ala Ile Val Ser Ile Glu Asp His Arg Phe Phe Asp	
35 40 45	
CAC AGG GGG ATT GAT ACC ATC CGT ATC CTG GGA GCT TTC TTG CGC AAT	192
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Leu Gln Ser Asn Ser Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Ala Leu Thr Gln Gln Leu	
65 70 75 80	
ATT AAG TTG ACT TAC TTT TCA ACT TCG ACT TCC GAC CAG ACT ATT TCT	288
Ile Lys Leu Thr Tyr Phe Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Asp Gln Thr Ile Ser	
85 90 95	
CGT AAG GCT CAG GAA GCT TGG TTA GCG ATT CAG TTA GAA CAA AAA GCA	336
Arg Lys Ala Gln Glu Ala Trp Leu Ala Ile Gln Leu Glu Gln Lys Ala	
100 105 110	
ACC AAG CAA GAA ATC TTG ACC TAC TAT ATA AAT AAG GTC TAC ATG TCT	384
Thr Lys Gln Glu Ile Leu Thr Tyr Tyr Ile Asn Lys Val Tyr Met Ser	
115 120 125	
AAT GGG AAC TAT GGA ATG CAG ACA GCA GCT CAA AAC TAC TAT GGT AAA	432
Asn Gly Asn Tyr Gly Met Gln Thr Ala Ala Gln Asn Tyr Tyr Gly Lys	
130 135 140	
GAC CTC AAT AAT TTA AGT TTA CCT CAG TTA GCC TTG CTG GCT GGA ATG	480
Asp Leu Asn Asn Leu Ser Leu Pro Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Gly Met	
145 150 155 160	
CCT CAG GCA CCA AAC CAA TAT GAC CCC TAT TCA CAT CCA GAA GCA GCC	528
Pro Gln Ala Pro Asn Gln Tyr Asp Pro Tyr Ser His Pro Glu Ala Ala	
165 170 175	
CAA GAC CGC CGA AAC TTG GTC TTA TCT GAA ATG AAA AAT CAA GGC TAC	576
Gln Asp Arg Arg Asn Leu Val Leu Ser Glu Met Lys Asn Gln Gly Tyr	
180 185 190	
ATC TCT GCT GAA CAG TAT GAG AAA GCA GTC AAT ACA CCA ATT ACT GAT	624
Ile Ser Ala Glu Gln Tyr Glu Lys Ala Val Asn Thr Pro Ile Thr Asp	
195 200 205	
GGG CTA CAA AGT CTC AAA TCA GCA AGT AAT TAC CCT GCT TAC ATG GAT	672
Gly Leu Gln Ser Leu Lys Ser Ala Ser Asn Tyr Pro Ala Tyr Met Asp	
210 215 220	
AAT TAC CTC AAG GAA GTC ATC AAT CAA GTT GAA GAA GAA ACA GGC TAT	720
Asn Tyr Leu Lys Glu Val Ile Asn Gln Val Glu Glu Glu Thr Gly Tyr	
225 230 235 240	
AAC CTA CTC ACA ACT GGG ATG GAT GTC TAC ACA AAT GTA GAC CAA GAA	768
Asn Leu Leu Thr Thr Gly Met Asp Val Tyr Thr Asn Val Asp Gln Glu	
245 250 255	

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GCT	CAA	AAA	CAT	CTG	TGG	GAT	ATT	TAC	AAT	ACA	GAC	GAA	TAC	GTT	GCC	816
Ala	Gln	Lys	His	Leu	Trp	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Thr	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Val	Ala	
			260					265					270			
TAT	CCA	GAC	GAT	GAA	TTG	CAA	GTC	GCT	TCT	ACC	ATT	GTT	GAT	GTT	TCT	864
Tyr	Pro	Asp	Asp	Glu	Leu	Gln	Val	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ile	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	
		275					280					285				
AAC	GGT	AAA	GTC	ATT	GCC	CAG	CTA	GGA	GCA	CGC	CAT	CAG	TCA	AGT	AAT	912
Asn	Gly	Lys	Val	Ile	Ala	Gln	Leu	Gly	Ala	Arg	His	Gln	Ser	Ser	Asn	
	290					295				300						
GTT	TCC	TTC	GGA	ATT	AAC	CAA	GCA	GTA	GAA	ACA	AAC	CGC	GAC	TGG	GGA	960
Val	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Thr	Asn	Arg	Asp	Trp	Gly	
305					310					315					320	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 320 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

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Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Arg	Arg	Val	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ala	Asn	Asp	Ile	Pro	Thr	
			20					25					30			
Asp	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Ile	Val	Ser	Ile	Glu	Asp	His	Arg	Phe	Phe	Asp	
		35					40					45				
His	Arg	Gly	Ile	Asp	Thr	Ile	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ala	Phe	Leu	Arg	Asn	
	50					55					60					
Leu	Gln	Ser	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ala	Leu	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	
65					70					75					80	
Ile	Lys	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp	Gln	Thr	Ile	Ser	
				85					90					95		
Arg	Lys	Ala	Gln	Glu	Ala	Trp	Leu	Ala	Ile	Gln	Leu	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ala	
			100					105					110			
Thr	Lys	Gln	Glu	Ile	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Lys	Val	Tyr	Met	Ser	
		115					120					125				
Asn	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Met	Gln	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gln	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	
	130					135					140					
Asp	Leu	Asn	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Gly	Met	
145					150					155					160	
Pro	Gln	Ala	Pro	Asn	Gln	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Ser	His	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala	
				165					170					175		
Gln	Asp	Arg	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Leu	Ser	Glu	Met	Lys	Asn	Gln	Gly	Tyr	
			180					185					190			
Ile	Ser	Ala	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ile	Thr	Asp	

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195	200	205
Gly Leu Gln Ser Leu Lys Ser Ala Ser Asn Tyr Pro Ala Tyr Met Asp		
210	215	220
Asn Tyr Leu Lys Glu Val Ile Asn Gln Val Glu Glu Glu Thr Gly Tyr		
225	230	235
Asn Leu Leu Thr Thr Gly Met Asp Val Tyr Thr Asn Val Asp Gln Glu		
245	250	255
Ala Gln Lys His Leu Trp Asp Ile Tyr Asn Thr Asp Glu Tyr Val Ala		
260	265	270
Tyr Pro Asp Asp Glu Leu Gln Val Ala Ser Thr Ile Val Asp Val Ser		
275	280	285
Asn Gly Lys Val Ile Ala Gln Leu Gly Ala Arg His Gln Ser Ser Asn		
290	295	300
Val Ser Phe Gly Ile Asn Gln Ala Val Glu Thr Asn Arg Asp Trp Gly		
305	310	315
		320

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 520 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

## (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

## (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (B) CLONE: SPRU40

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..519

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

GAT CCT CTA TCT ATC AAT CAA CAA GGG AAT GAC CGT GGT CGC CAA TAT	48
Asp Pro Leu Ser Ile Asn Gln Gln Gly Asn Asp Arg Gly Arg Gln Tyr	
1 5 10 15	
CGA ACT GGG ATT TAT TAT CAG GAT GAA GCA GAT TTG CCA GCT ATC TAC	96
Arg Thr Gly Ile Tyr Tyr Gln Asp Glu Ala Asp Leu Pro Ala Ile Tyr	
20 25 30	
ACA GTG GTG CAG GAG CAG GAA CGC ATG CTG GGT CGA AAG ATT GCA GTA	144
Thr Val Val Gln Glu Gln Glu Arg Met Leu Gly Arg Lys Ile Ala Val	
35 40 45	
GAA GTG GAG CAA TTA CGC CAC TAC ATT CTG GCT GAA GAC TAC CAC CAA	192

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Glu	Val	Glu	Gln	Leu	Arg	His	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Tyr	His	Gln		
50						55					60						
GAC	TAT	CTC	AGG	AAG	AAT	CCT	TCA	GGT	TAC	TGT	CAT	ATC	GAT	GTG	ACC	240	
Asp	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asn	Pro	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Cys	His	Ile	Asp	Val	Thr	80	
65					70					75							
GAT	GCT	GAT	AAG	CCA	TTG	ATT	GAT	GCA	GCA	AAC	TAT	GAA	AAG	CCT	AGT	288	
Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Pro	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Pro	Ser	95	
				85					90								
CAA	GAG	GTG	TTG	AAG	GCC	AGT	CTA	TCT	GAA	GAG	TCT	TAT	CGT	GTC	ACA	336	
Gln	Glu	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Val	Thr	110	
			100					105									
CAA	GAA	GCT	GCT	ACA	GAG	GCT	CCA	TTT	ACC	AAT	GCC	TAT	GAC	CAA	ACC	384	
Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Pro	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Thr	125	
		115					120										
TTT	GAA	GAG	GGG	ATT	TAT	GTA	GAT	ATT	ACG	ACA	GGT	GAG	CCA	CTC	TTT	432	
Phe	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Val	Asp	Ile	Thr	Thr	Gly	Glu	Pro	Leu	Phe	140	
	130					135											
TTT	GCC	AAG	GAT	AAG	TTT	GCT	TCA	GGT	TGT	GGT	TGG	CCA	AGT	TTT	AGC	480	
Phe	Ala	Lys	Asp	Lys	Phe	Ala	Ser	Gly	Cys	Gly	Trp	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser	155	
145					150					155					160		
CGT	CCG	ATT	TCC	AAA	GAG	TTG	ATT	CAT	TAT	TAC	AAG	GAT	C			520	
Arg	Pro	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ile	His	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Asp					
				165					170								

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 173 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Asp	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gln	Gln	Gly	Asn	Asp	Arg	Gly	Arg	Gln	Tyr		
1				5					10					15			
Arg	Thr	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Glu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ile	Tyr		
		20						25					30				
Thr	Val	Val	Gln	Glu	Gln	Glu	Arg	Met	Leu	Gly	Arg	Lys	Ile	Ala	Val		
		35					40					45					
Glu	Val	Glu	Gln	Leu	Arg	His	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Tyr	His	Gln		
		50				55					60						
Asp	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asn	Pro	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Cys	His	Ile	Asp	Val	Thr		
65					70					75				80			
Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Pro	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Pro	Ser		
				85					90					95			
Gln	Glu	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Val	Thr		
		100						105					110				
Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Pro	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Thr		

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115		120		125											
Phe	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Val	Asp	Ile	Thr	Thr	Gly	Glu	Pro	Leu	Phe
130						135					140				
Phe	Ala	Lys	Asp	Lys	Phe	Ala	Ser	Gly	Cys	Gly	Trp	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser
145					150					155					160
Arg	Pro	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ile	His	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Asp			
				165					170						

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 282 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: SPRU39
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 3..281

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

CC TCA AAT GCA GGT ACA GGA AAG ACC GAA GCT AGC GTT GGA TTT GGT	47
Ser Asn Ala Gly Thr Gly Lys Thr Glu Ala Ser Val Gly Phe Gly	
1 5 10 15	
GCT GCT AGA GAA GGA CGT ACC AAT TCT GTC CTC GGT GAA CTC GGT AAC	95
Ala Ala Arg Glu Gly Arg Thr Asn Ser Val Leu Gly Glu Leu Gly Asn	
20 25 30	
TTC TTT AGC CCA GAG TTT ATG AAC CGT TTT GAT GGC ATT ATC GAA TTT	143
Phe Phe Ser Pro Glu Phe Met Asn Arg Phe Asp Gly Ile Ile Glu Phe	
35 40 45	
AAG GCT CTC AGC AAG GAT AAC CTC CTT CAG ATT GTC GAG CTC ATG CTA	191
Lys Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Asn Leu Leu Gln Ile Val Glu Leu Met Leu	
50 55 60	
GCA GAT GTT AAC AAG CGC CTC TCT AGT AAC AAC ATT CGT TTG GAT GTA	239
Ala Asp Val Asn Lys Arg Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn Ile Arg Leu Asp Val	
65 70 75	
ACT GAT AAG GTC AAG GAA AAG TTG GTT GAC CTA GGT TAT GAT	281
Thr Asp Lys Val Lys Glu Lys Leu Val Asp Leu Gly Tyr Asp	
80 85 90	
C	282

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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 93 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

```

Ser Asn Ala Gly Thr Gly Lys Thr Glu Ala Ser Val Gly Phe Gly Ala
 1           5           10           15
Ala Arg Glu Gly Arg Thr Asn Ser Val Leu Gly Glu Leu Gly Asn Phe
          20           25           30
Phe Ser Pro Glu Phe Met Asn Arg Phe Asp Gly Ile Ile Glu Phe Lys
          35           40           45
Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Asn Leu Leu Gln Ile Val Glu Leu Met Leu Ala
          50           55           60
Asp Val Asn Lys Arg Leu Ser Ser Asn Asn Ile Arg Leu Asp Val Thr
          65           70           75           80
Asp Lys Val Lys Glu Lys Leu Val Asp Leu Gly Tyr Asp
          85           90

```

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 327 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

## (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

## (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (B) CLONE: SPRU87

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 3..326

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

```

AA GTG AAA GTT GAC GAC GGC TCT CAA GCT GTA AAC ATT ATC AAC CTT      47
  Val Lys Val Asp Asp Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Asn Ile Ile Asn Leu
   1           5           10           15
CTT GGT GGA CGT GTA AAC ATC GTT GAT GTT GAT GCA TGT ATG ACT CGT      95
  Leu Gly Gly Arg Val Asn Ile Val Asp Val Asp Ala Cys Met Thr Arg
          20           25           30

```

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CTT CGT GTA ACT GTT AAA GAT GCA GAT AAA GTA GGA AAT GCA GAG CAA	143
Leu Arg Val Thr Val Lys Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Gly Asn Ala Glu Gln	
35 40 45	
TGG AAA GCA GAA GGA GCT ATG GGT CTT GTG ATG AAA GGA CAA GGG GTT	191
Trp Lys Ala Glu Gly Ala Met Gly Leu Val Met Lys Gly Gln Gly Val	
50 55 60	
CAA GCT ATC TAC GGT CCA AAA GCT GAC ATT TTG AAA TCT GAT ATC CAA	239
Gln Ala Ile Tyr Gly Pro Lys Ala Asp Ile Leu Lys Ser Asp Ile Gln	
65 70 75	
GAT ATC CTT GAT TCA GGT GAA ATC ATT CCT GAA ACT CTT CCA AGC CAA	287
Asp Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Glu Ile Ile Pro Glu Thr Leu Pro Ser Gln	
80 85 90 95	
ATG ACT GAA GTA CAA CAA AAC ACT GTT CAC TTC AAA GAT C	327
Met Thr Glu Val Gln Gln Asn Thr Val His Phe Lys Asp	
100 105	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Val Lys Val Asp Asp Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Asn Ile Ile Asn Leu Leu	
1 5 10 15	
Gly Gly Arg Val Asn Ile Val Asp Val Asp Ala Cys Met Thr Arg Leu	
20 25 30	
Arg Val Thr Val Lys Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Gly Asn Ala Glu Gln Trp	
35 40 45	
Lys Ala Glu Gly Ala Met Gly Leu Val Met Lys Gly Gln Gly Val Gln	
50 55 60	
Ala Ile Tyr Gly Pro Lys Ala Asp Ile Leu Lys Ser Asp Ile Gln Asp	
65 70 75 80	
Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Glu Ile Ile Pro Glu Thr Leu Pro Ser Gln Met	
85 90 95	
Thr Glu Val Gln Gln Asn Thr Val His Phe Lys Asp	
100 105	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 417 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: both

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO



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(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae  
(B) STRAIN: R6

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: SPRU24

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
(B) LOCATION: 3..416

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

TT TCA CAG CCA GTT TCA TTT GAC ACA GGT TTG GGT GAC GGT CGT ATG	47
Ser Gln Pro Val Ser Phe Asp Thr Gly Leu Gly Asp Gly Arg Met	
1 5 10 15	
GTC TTT GTT CTC CCA CGT GAA AAC AAG ACT TAC TTT GGT ACA ACT GAT	95
Val Phe Val Leu Pro Arg Glu Asn Lys Thr Tyr Phe Gly Thr Thr Asp	
20 25 30	
ACA GAC TAC ACA GGT GAT TTG GAG CAT CCA AAA GTA ACT CAA GAA GAT	143
Thr Asp Tyr Thr Gly Asp Leu Glu His Pro Lys Val Thr Gln Glu Asp	
35 40 45	
GTA GAT TAT CTA CTT GGC ATT GTC AAC AAC CGC TTT CCA GAA TCC AAC	191
Val Asp Tyr Leu Leu Gly Ile Val Asn Asn Arg Phe Pro Glu Ser Asn	
50 55 60	
ATC ACC ATT GAT GAT ATC GAA AGC AGC TGG GCA GGT CTT CGT CCA TTG	239
Ile Thr Ile Asp Asp Ile Glu Ser Ser Trp Ala Gly Leu Arg Pro Leu	
65 70 75	
ATT GCA GGG AAC AGT GCC TCT GAC TAT AAT GGT GGA AAT AAC GGT ACC	287
Ile Ala Gly Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asn Gly Gly Asn Asn Gly Thr	
80 85 90 95	
ATC AGA GAT GAA AGC TTT GAC AAC TTG ATT GCG ACT GTT GAA TCT TAT	335
Ile Arg Asp Glu Ser Phe Asp Asn Leu Ile Ala Thr Val Glu Ser Tyr	
100 105 110	
CTC TCC AAA GAA AAA ACA CGT GAA GAT GTT GAG TCT GCT GTC AGC AAG	383
Leu Ser Lys Glu Lys Thr Arg Glu Asp Val Glu Ser Ala Val Ser Lys	
115 120 125	
CTT GAA AGT AGC ACA TCT GAG AAA CAT TTG GAT C	417
Leu Glu Ser Ser Thr Ser Glu Lys His Leu Asp	
130 135	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 138 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Ser Gln Pro Val Ser Phe Asp Thr Gly Leu Gly Asp Gly Arg Met Val

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1	5	10	15
Phe Val Leu Pro Arg Glu Asn Lys Thr Tyr Phe Gly Thr Thr Asp Thr	20	25	30
Asp Tyr Thr Gly Asp Leu Glu His Pro Lys Val Thr Gln Glu Asp Val	35	40	45
Asp Tyr Leu Leu Gly Ile Val Asn Asn Arg Phe Pro Glu Ser Asn Ile	50	55	60
Thr Ile Asp Asp Ile Glu Ser Ser Trp Ala Gly Leu Arg Pro Leu Ile	65	70	75
Ala Gly Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asn Gly Gly Asn Asn Gly Thr Ile	85	90	95
Arg Asp Glu Ser Phe Asp Asn Leu Ile Ala Thr Val Glu Ser Tyr Leu	100	105	110
Ser Lys Glu Lys Thr Arg Glu Asp Val Glu Ser Ala Val Ser Lys Leu	115	120	125
Glu Ser Ser Thr Ser Glu Lys His Leu Asp	130	135	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 246 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

## (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

## (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (B) CLONE: SPRU75

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 3..245

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

CG ACG GCC AGT GAA TTC GAG CTC GGT ACC CCT CTC AGT CAG GAG AAA	47
Thr Ala Ser Glu Phe Glu Leu Gly Thr Pro Leu Ser Gln Glu Lys	
1 5 10 15	
TTA GAC CAT CAC AAA CCA CAG AAA CCA TCT GAT ATT CAG GCT CTA GCC	95
Leu Asp His His Lys Pro Gln Lys Pro Ser Asp Ile Gln Ala Leu Ala	
20 25 30	
TTG CTG GAA ATC TTG GAC CCC ATT CGA GAG GGA GCA GCA GAG ACG CTG	143
Leu Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Pro Ile Arg Glu Gly Ala Ala Glu Thr Leu	
35 40 45	

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GAC TAT CTC CGT TCT CAG GAG GTG GGA CTC AAG ATT ATC TCT GGT GAC	191
Asp Tyr Leu Arg Ser Gln Glu Val Gly Leu Lys Ile Ile Ser Gly Asp	
50 55 60	
AAT CCA GTT ACG GTG TCC AGC ATT GCC CAG AAG GCT GGT TTT GCG GAC	239
Asn Pro Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ile Ala Gln Lys Ala Gly Phe Ala Asp	
65 70 75	
TAT CAC A	246
Tyr His	
80	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Thr Ala Ser Glu Phe Glu Leu Gly Thr Pro Leu Ser Gln Glu Lys Leu	
1 5 10 15	
Asp His His Lys Pro Gln Lys Pro Ser Asp Ile Gln Ala Leu Ala Leu	
20 25 30	
Leu Glu Ile Leu Asp Pro Ile Arg Glu Gly Ala Ala Glu Thr Leu Asp	
35 40 45	
Tyr Leu Arg Ser Gln Glu Val Gly Leu Lys Ile Ile Ser Gly Asp Asn	
50 55 60	
Pro Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ile Ala Gln Lys Ala Gly Phe Ala Asp Tyr	
65 70 75 80	
His	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 292 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

## (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

## (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (B) CLONE: SPRU81

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS

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(B) LOCATION: 3..290

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GG CGA TTA AGT TGG GTA ACG CCA GGG TTT TCC CAG TCA CGA CGT TGT	47
Arg Leu Ser Trp Val Thr Pro Gly Phe Ser Gln Ser Arg Arg Cys	
1 5 10 15	
AAA ACG ACG GCC AGT GAA TTC GAG CTC GGT ACC CTG AGA AAA AAC ATC	95
Lys Thr Thr Ala Ser Glu Phe Glu Leu Gly Thr Leu Arg Lys Asn Ile	
20 25 30	
GGT TTG GTT TTA CAG GAA CCC TTC CTC TAT CAT GGA ACT ATT AAG TCC	143
Gly Leu Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Phe Leu Tyr His Gly Thr Ile Lys Ser	
35 40 45	
AAT ATC GCC ATG TAC CAA GAA ATC AGT GAT GAG CAG GTT CAG GCT GCG	191
Asn Ile Ala Met Tyr Gln Glu Ile Ser Asp Glu Gln Val Gln Ala Ala	
50 55 60	
GCA GCC TTT GTG GAT GCA GAT TCC TTT ATT CAA GAA CTT CCT CAG GGG	239
Ala Ala Phe Val Asp Ala Asp Ser Phe Ile Gln Glu Leu Pro Gln Gly	
65 70 75	
TAC GAC TCC CCT GTT TCC GAG CGT GGT TCG AGC TTC TCT ACT GGG CAG	287
Tyr Asp Ser Pro Val Ser Glu Arg Gly Ser Ser Phe Ser Thr Gly Gln	
80 85 90 95	
CGC CA	292
Arg	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 96 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

Arg Leu Ser Trp Val Thr Pro Gly Phe Ser Gln Ser Arg Arg Cys Lys
1 5 10 15
Thr Thr Ala Ser Glu Phe Glu Leu Gly Thr Leu Arg Lys Asn Ile Gly
20 25 30
Leu Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Phe Leu Tyr His Gly Thr Ile Lys Ser Asn
35 40 45
Ile Ala Met Tyr Gln Glu Ile Ser Asp Glu Gln Val Gln Ala Ala Ala
50 55 60
Ala Phe Val Asp Ala Asp Ser Phe Ile Gln Glu Leu Pro Gln Gly Tyr
65 70 75 80
Asp Ser Pro Val Ser Glu Arg Gly Ser Ser Phe Ser Thr Gly Gln Arg
85 90 95

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 342 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: SPRU17
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 3..341

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GA TCA AGC ATT GAA AAA CAA ATT AAG GCT CTT AAA TCT GGT GCC CAT	47
Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Gln Ile Lys Ala Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala His	
1 5 10 15	
ATC GTG GTG GGA ACT CCA GGT CGC CTC TTG GAC TTG ATT AAA CGC AAG	95
Ile Val Val Gly Thr Pro Gly Arg Leu Leu Asp Leu Ile Lys Arg Lys	
20 25 30	
GCC TTG AAA TTA CAA GAC ATT GAA ACC CTT ATC CTT GAC GAA GCG GAT	143
Ala Leu Lys Leu Gln Asp Ile Glu Thr Leu Ile Leu Asp Glu Ala Asp	
35 40 45	
GAA ATG CTT AAC ATG GGC TTC CTT GAA GAC ATC GAA GCC ATT ATT TCC	191
Glu Met Leu Asn Met Gly Phe Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Ala Ile Ile Ser	
50 55 60	
CGT GTA CCT GAG AAC CGT CAA ACT TTG CTT TTC TCA GCA ACT ATG CCA	239
Arg Val Pro Glu Asn Arg Gln Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Ala Thr Met Pro	
65 70 75	
GAT GCC ATC AAA CGT ATC GGT GTT CAG TTT ATG AAA GCC CCT GAA CAT	287
Asp Ala Ile Lys Arg Ile Gly Val Gln Phe Met Lys Ala Pro Glu His	
80 85 90 95	
GTC AGA ATT GCG GCT AAG GAA TTG ACA ACA GAA TTG GTT GAC CAG TAC	335
Val Arg Ile Ala Ala Lys Glu Leu Thr Thr Glu Leu Val Asp Gln Tyr	
100 105 110	
TAT ATC C	342
Tyr Ile	

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 113 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

```

Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Gln Ile Lys Ala Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala His Ile
 1           5           10           15
Val Val Gly Thr Pro Gly Arg Leu Leu Asp Leu Ile Lys Arg Lys Ala
          20           25           30
Leu Lys Leu Gln Asp Ile Glu Thr Leu Ile Leu Asp Glu Ala Asp Glu
          35           40           45
Met Leu Asn Met Gly Phe Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Ala Ile Ile Ser Arg
          50           55           60
Val Pro Glu Asn Arg Gln Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Ala Thr Met Pro Asp
          65           70           75           80
Ala Ile Lys Arg Ile Gly Val Gln Phe Met Lys Ala Pro Glu His Val
          85           90           95
Arg Ile Ala Ala Lys Glu Leu Thr Thr Glu Leu Val Asp Gln Tyr Tyr
          100          105          110
Ile

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 235 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (B) CLONE: SPRU17

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..234

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

```

GCA TTT GTA TTT GGT CGT ACC AAA CGC CGT GTG GAT GAA TTG ACT CGT      48
Ala Phe Val Phe Gly Arg Thr Lys Arg Arg Val Asp Glu Leu Thr Arg
 1           5           10           15

GGT TTG AAA ATT CGT GGC TTC CGT GCA GAA GGA ATT CAT GGC GAC CTA      96
Gly Leu Lys Ile Arg Gly Phe Arg Ala Glu Gly Ile His Gly Asp Leu
          20           25           30

GAC CAA AAC AAA CGT CTT CGT GTC CTT CGT GAC TTT AAA AAT GGC AAT      144

```

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Asp	Gln	Asn	Lys	Arg	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Asp	Phe	Lys	Asn	Gly	Asn		
		35					40					45					
CTT	GAT	GTT	TTG	GTT	GCG	ACA	GAC	GTT	GCA	GCG	CGT	GGT	TTG	GAT	ATT		192
Leu	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Thr	Asp	Val	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ile		
	50					55					60						
TCA	GGT	GTG	ACC	CAT	GTC	TAC	AAC	TAC	GAT	ATT	CCA	CAA	GAT				234
Ser	Gly	Val	Thr	His	Val	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Gln	Asp				
	65				70					75							
C																	235

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 78 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

Ala	Phe	Val	Phe	Gly	Arg	Thr	Lys	Arg	Arg	Val	Asp	Glu	Leu	Thr	Arg		
1				5					10					15			
Gly	Leu	Lys	Ile	Arg	Gly	Phe	Arg	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ile	His	Gly	Asp	Leu		
	20						25						30				
Asp	Gln	Asn	Lys	Arg	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Asp	Phe	Lys	Asn	Gly	Asn		
	35					40						45					
Leu	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Thr	Asp	Val	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ile		
	50				55					60							
Ser	Gly	Val	Thr	His	Val	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Gln	Asp				
	65				70					75							

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 251 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

## (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

## (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (B) CLONE: SPRU25

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: complement (2..250)

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

GATCTTGACT ATGGTAACT ACGTAAGAAA ATTCCTACA TTCCACAGAC CATAGACTCT	60
TTACAGGGAC AATTATTGAT AATCTAAAAA TTGGTAATCC TTCTGTTACA TATGAGGATA	120
TGGTGAGAGT TTGTCGTATT GTTGTGTATT CATGATACGA TTCAACGCCT TCAAAATCGT	180
TATGGCTCCT TTGAGAGAGG CGGTCAAATT CTCGGTGGAG AGAACACGTT GGCTTTCGAA	240
GCGCATCTGG G	251

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

Pro	Asp	Ala	Leu	Arg	Lys	Pro	Thr	Cys	Ser	Leu	His	Arg	Glu	Phe	Asp	1	5	10	15
Arg	Leu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ser	His	Asn	Asp	Phe	Glu	Gly	Val	Glu	Ser	Tyr	20	25	30	
His	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Ile	Arg	Gln	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Val	35	40	45	
Thr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ile	Phe	Arg	Leu	Ser	Ile	Ile	Val	Pro	Val	Lys	50	55	60	
Ser	Leu	Trp	Ser	Val	Glu	Cys	Arg	Lys	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Val	Val	Tyr	His	65	70	75	80
Ser	Gln	Asp																	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 163 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:



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Asp Arg Ser Ala Tyr Ser Ala Gln Ile Asn Gly Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Ala Val Arg Asn Leu Phe Val Lys Pro Asp Phe Val Ser Ala Gly  
 20 25 30  
 Glu Lys Thr Phe Gly Asp Leu Val Ala Ala Gln Leu Pro Ala Tyr Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Glu Trp Lys Gly Val Asn Leu Ala Asp Gly Gln Asp Gly Leu Phe  
 50 55 60  
 Asn Ala Asp Lys Ala Lys Ala Glu Phe Arg Lys Ala Lys Lys Ala Leu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Glu Ala Asp Gly Val Gln Phe Pro Ile His Leu Asp Val Pro Val Asp  
 85 90 95  
 Gln Ala Ser Lys Asn Tyr Ile Ser Arg Ile Gln Ser Phe Lys Gln Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Val Glu Thr Val Leu Gly Val Glu Asn Val Val Val Asp Ile Gln Gln  
 115 120 125  
 Met Thr Ser Asp Glu Phe Leu Asn Ile Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Ala Asn Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Ser Ser Glu Asp Trp Asp Val Ser Gly Gly Val Ser Trp Gly Pro Asp  
 145 150 155 160  
 Tyr Gln Asp

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 77 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: SPRU42
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:
 

Thr Thr Gly Met Asp Val Tyr Thr Asn Val Asp Gln Glu Ala Gln Lys  
 1 5 10 15  
 His Leu Trp Asp Ile Tyr Asn Thr Asp Glu Tyr Val Ala Tyr Pro Asp  
 20 25 30  
 Asp Glu Leu Gln Val Ala Ser Thr Ile Val Asp Val Ser Asn Gly Lys

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	35		40		45										
Val	Ile	Ala	Gln	Leu	Gly	Ala	Arg	His	Gln	Ser	Ser	Asn	Val	Ser	Phe
50						55					60				
Gly	Ile	Asn	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Thr	Asn	Arg	Asp	Trp	Gly			
65					70					75					

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 173 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: SPRU40

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

Asp	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gln	Gln	Gly	Asn	Asp	Arg	Gly	Arg	Gln	Tyr
1				5					10					15	
Arg	Thr	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Glu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ile	Tyr
		20					25				30				
Thr	Val	Val	Gln	Glu	Gln	Glu	Arg	Met	Leu	Gly	Arg	Lys	Ile	Ala	Val
		35				40					45				
Glu	Val	Glu	Gln	Leu	Arg	His	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Tyr	His	Gln
	50				55					60					
Asp	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asn	Pro	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Cys	His	Ile	Asp	Val	Thr
65				70					75					80	
Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Pro	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Pro	Ser
			85						90					95	
Gln	Glu	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Val	Thr
		100					105						110		
Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Pro	Phe	Thr	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Thr
	115					120					125				
Phe	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Val	Asp	Ile	Thr	Thr	Gly	Glu	Pro	Leu	Phe
	130					135					140				
Phe	Ala	Lys	Asp	Lys	Phe	Ala	Ser	Gly	Cys	Gly	Trp	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser
145					150					155					160
Arg	Pro	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ile	His	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Asp			
			165						170						

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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

Asp	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	Asn	Lys	Gln	Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gln	Tyr	1	5	10	15
Arg	Ser	Gly	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ala	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Ile	Ala	20	25	30	
Ala	Ala	Leu	Lys	Arg	Glu	Gln	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Pro	Leu	Val	Val	35	40	45	
Glu	Asn	Glu	Pro	Leu	Lys	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Glu	Glu	Tyr	His	Gln	50	55	60	
Asp	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asn	Pro	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Cys	His	Ile	Asp	Ile	Arg	65	70	75	80
Lys	Ala	Asp	Glu	Pro	Leu	Pro	Gly	Lys	Thr	Lys	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gln	Gly	85	90	95	
Gln	Arg	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ile	Lys	Asn	Arg	Val	Thr	Pro	Asn	100	105	110	
Ser	Asn	Ala	Pro	Asp	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ile	Pro	Ser	Asp	Gln	Asn	Ser	Ala	115	120	125	
Thr	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Ser	His	Glu	Tyr	Asp	His	Leu	Phe	Lys	Pro	Gly	130	135	140	
Ile	Tyr	Val	Asp	Val	Val	Ser	Gly	Glu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ala	Asp	145	150	155	160
Lys	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Gly	Cys	Gly	Trp	Pro	Ser	Phe	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ile	165	170	175		

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 69 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

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(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

(B) STRAIN: R6

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: SPRU39

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

Val Leu Gly Glu Leu Gly Asn Phe Phe Ser Pro Glu Phe Met Asn Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Phe Asp Gly Ile Ile Glu Phe Lys Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Asn Leu Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Gln Ile Val Glu Leu Met Leu Ala Asp Val Asn Lys Arg Leu Ser Ser  
 35 40 45  
 Asn Asn Ile Arg Leu Asp Val Thr Asp Lys Val Lys Glu Lys Leu Val  
 50 55 60  
 Asp Leu Gly Tyr Asp  
 65

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 69 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

Val Thr Glu Glu Leu Lys Gln Tyr Phe Arg Pro Glu Phe Leu Asn Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Asp Glu Met Ile Val Phe Arg Gln Leu Thr Lys Leu Glu Val Lys  
 20 25 30  
 Glu Ile Ala Asp Ile Met Leu Lys Glu Val Phe Glu Arg Leu Lys Val  
 35 40 45  
 Lys Glu Ile Glu Leu Gln Val Thr Glu Arg Phe Arg Asp Arg Val Val  
 50 55 60  
 Asp Glu Gly Tyr Asn  
 65

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## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 98 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: SPRU87

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

```

Asp Asp Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Asn Ile Ile Asn Leu Leu Gly Gly Arg
 1          5          10          15
Val Asn Ile Val Asp Val Asp Ala Cys Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Val Thr
 20          25          30
Val Lys Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Gly Asn Ala Glu Gln Trp Lys Ala Glu
 35          40          45
Gly Ala Met Gly Leu Val Met Lys Gly Gln Gly Val Gln Ala Ile Tyr
 50          55          60
Gly Pro Lys Ala Asp Ile Leu Lys Ser Asp Ile Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp
 65          70          75          80
Ser Gly Glu Ile Ile Pro Glu Thr Leu Pro Ser Gln Met Thr Glu Val
 85          90          95
Gln Gln

```

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 97 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Bacillus subtilis

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## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

Glu Ala Gly Asp Leu Pro Tyr Glu Ile Leu Gln Ala Met Gly Asp Gln  
 1 5 10 15  
 Glu Asn Ile Lys His Leu Asp Ala Cys Ile Thr Arg Leu Arg Val Thr  
 20 25 30  
 Val Asn Asp Gln Lys Lys Val Asp Lys Asp Arg Leu Lys Gln Leu Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Ala Ser Gly Val Leu Glu Val Gly Asn Asn Ile Gln Ala Ile Phe Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Arg Ser Asp Gly Leu Lys Thr Gln Met Gln Asp Ile Ile Ala Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Arg Lys Pro Arg Pro Glu Pro Lys Thr Ser Ala Gln Glu Glu Val Gly  
 85 90 95  
 Gln

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 69 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

## (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

- (B) CLONE: SPRU24

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Asp Gly Arg Met Val Phe Val Leu Pro Arg Glu Asn Lys Thr Tyr Phe  
 1 5 10 15  
 Gly Thr Thr Asp Thr Asp Tyr Thr Gly Asp Leu Glu His Pro Lys Val  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Gln Glu Asp Val Asp Tyr Leu Leu Gly Ile Val Asn Asn Arg Phe  
 35 40 45  
 Pro Glu Ser Asn Ile Thr Ile Asp Asp Ile Glu Ser Ser Trp Ala Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Arg Pro Leu Ile  
 65

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 69 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
 (A) ORGANISM: *Bacillus subtilis*
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:
- |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Asp | Gly | Arg | Met | Val | Phe | Ala | Ile | Pro | Arg | Glu | Gly | Lys | Thr | Tyr | Val |
| 1   |     |     |     | 5   |     |     |     | 10  |     |     |     |     |     | 15  |     |
| Gly | Thr | Thr | Asp | Thr | Val | Tyr | Lys | Glu | Ala | Leu | Glu | His | Pro | Arg | Met |
|     |     |     | 20  |     |     |     | 25  |     |     |     |     |     | 30  |     |     |
| Thr | Thr | Glu | Asp | Arg | Asp | Tyr | Val | Ile | Lys | Ser | Ile | Asn | Tyr | Met | Phe |
|     |     | 35  |     |     |     | 40  |     |     |     |     |     | 45  |     |     |     |
| Pro | Glu | Leu | Asn | Ile | Thr | Ala | Asn | Asp | Ile | Glu | Ser | Ser | Trp | Ala | Gly |
|     | 50  |     |     |     | 55  |     |     |     |     | 60  |     |     |     |     |     |
| Leu | Arg | Pro | Leu | Ile |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 65  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
 (A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*  
 (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:  
 (B) CLONE: SPRU75
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:
- |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Ala | Leu | Leu | Glu | Ile | Leu | Asp | Pro | Val | Arg | Glu | Gly | Ala | Ala | Glu | Thr |
| 1   |     |     |     | 5   |     |     |     | 10  |     |     |     |     |     | 15  |     |
| Leu | Asp | Tyr | Leu | Arg | Ser | Gln | Glu | Val | Gly | Leu | Lys | Ile | Ile | Ser | Gly |
|     |     | 20  |     |     |     |     | 25  |     |     |     |     | 30  |     |     |     |

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Val Asn Pro Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ile  
           35                          40

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus typhimurium

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

Gly Met Leu Thr Phe Leu Asp Pro Pro Lys Glu Ser Ala Gly Lys Ala  
   1                  5                          10                          15  
 Ile Ala Ala Leu Arg Asp Asn Gly Val Ala Val Lys Val Leu Thr Gly  
                   20                          25                          30  
 Asp Asn Pro Val Val Thr Ala Arg Ile  
                   35                          40

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 72 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (B) STRAIN: R6

## (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: SPRU81

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

Gly Thr Leu Arg Lys Asn Ile Gly Leu Val Leu Gln Glu Pro Phe Leu  
   1                  5                          10                          15  
 Tyr His Gly Thr Ile Lys Ser Asn Ile Ala Met Tyr Gln Glu Ile Ser  
                   20                          25                          30  
 Asp Glu Gln Val Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Phe Val Asp Ala Asp Ser Phe



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35                                      40                                      45  
 Ile Gln Glu Leu Pro Gln Gly Tyr Asp Ser Pro Val Ser Glu Arg Gly  
   50                                      55                                      60  
 Ser Ser Phe Ser Thr Gly Gln Arg  
   65                                      70

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 73 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Bordetella pertussis

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

Ala Ser Leu Arg Arg Gln Leu Gly Val Val Leu Gln Glu Ser Thr Leu  
   1                                      5                                      10                                      15  
 Phe Asn Arg Ser Val Arg Asp Asn Ile Ala Leu Thr Arg Pro Gly Ala  
                                     20                                      25                                      30  
 Ser Met His Glu Val Val Ala Ala Ala Arg Leu Ala Gly Ala His Glu  
                                     35                                      40                                      45  
 Phe Ile Cys Gln Leu Pro Glu Gly Tyr Asp Thr Met Leu Gly Glu Asn  
   50                                      55                                      60  
 Gly Val Gly Leu Ser Gly Gly Gln Arg  
   65                                      70

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 86 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: SPRU17

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## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

Gln Ile Lys Ala Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala His Ile Val Val Gly Thr Pro  
 1 5 10 15  
 Gly Arg Leu Leu Asp Leu Ile Lys Arg Lys Ala Leu Lys Leu Gln Asp  
 20 25 30  
 Ile Glu Thr Leu Ile Leu Asp Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Leu Asn Met Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Leu Glu Asp Ile Glu Ala Ile Ile Ser Arg Val Pro Glu Asn Arg  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Thr Leu Leu Phe Ser Ala Thr Met Pro Asp Ala Ile Lys Arg Ile  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Val Gln Phe Met Lys  
 85

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 86 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Escherichia coli

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

Gln Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Gln Gly Pro Gln Ile Val Val Gly Thr Pro  
 1 5 10 15  
 Gly Arg Leu Leu Asp His Leu Lys Arg Gly Thr Leu Asp Leu Ser Lys  
 20 25 30  
 Leu Ser Gly Leu Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Asp Glu Met Leu Arg Met Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Ile Glu Asp Val Glu Thr Ile Met Ala Gln Ile Pro Glu Gly His  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Thr Ala Leu Phe Ser Ala Thr Met Pro Glu Ala Ile Arg Arg Ile  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Arg Arg Phe Met Lys  
 85

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 78 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid

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- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
(A) ORGANISM: *Escherichia coli*

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

Ala	Ile	Ile	Phe	Val	Arg	Thr	Lys	Asn	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu
1				5					10					15	
Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asn	Gly	Asp	Met
			20				25						30		
Asn	Gln	Ala	Leu	Arg	Glu	Gln	Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Lys	Asp	Gly	Arg
		35					40					45			
Leu	Asp	Ile	Leu	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asp	Val	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asp	Val
	50					55					60				
Glu	Arg	Ile	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Asn	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Met	Asp		
65					70					75					

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
(A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

AAAGGATCCA TGAARAARAA YMGHGTNTTY

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

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(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

TTTGGATCCG TTGGTTTAGC AAAATCGCTT

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

AATATCGCCC TGAGC

15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

ATCAGCAGA GCGGCAG

17

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 52 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

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(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

Met Lys His Leu Leu Ser Tyr Phe Lys Pro Tyr Ile Lys Glu Ser Ile  
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Pro Leu Phe Lys Leu Leu Glu Ala Val Phe Glu Leu Leu Val  
 20 25 30

Pro Met Val Ile Ala Gly Ile Val Asp Gln Ser Leu Pro Gln Gly Asp  
 35 40 45

Pro Arg Val Pro  
 50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 56 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

Met Ala Lys Asn Asn Lys Val Ala Val Val Thr Thr Val Pro Ser Val  
 1 5 10 15

Ala Glu Gly Leu Lys Asn Val Asn Gly Val Asn Phe Asp Tyr Lys Asp  
 20 25 30

Glu Ala Ser Ala Lys Glu Ala Ile Lys Glu Glu Lys Leu Lys Gly Tyr  
 35 40 45

Leu Thr Ile Asp Pro Arg Val Pro  
 50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 2019 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: both

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
 (A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*  
 (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:  
 (B) CLONE: SPRU98
- (ix) FEATURE:  
 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
 (B) LOCATION: 1..1932

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

GGT GTA CTT GCA GCA TGC TCT GGA TCA GGT TCA AGC GCT AAA GGT GAG	48
Gly Val Leu Ala Ala Cys Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Lys Gly Glu	
1 5 10 15	
AAG ACA TTC TCA TAC ATT TAT GAG ACA GAC CCT GAT AAC CTC AAC TAT	96
Lys Thr Phe Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Glu Thr Asp Pro Asp Asn Leu Asn Tyr	
20 25 30	
TTG ACA ACT GCT AAG GCT GCG ACA GCA AAT ATT ACC AGT AAC GTG GTT	144
Leu Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Ala Thr Ala Asn Ile Thr Ser Asn Val Val	
35 40 45	
GAT GGT TTG CTA GAA AAT GAT CGC TAC GGG AAC TTT GTG CCG TCT ATG	192
Asp Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn Asp Arg Tyr Gly Asn Phe Val Pro Ser Met	
50 55 60	
GCT GAG GAT TGG TCT GTA TCC AAG GAT GGA TTG ACT TAC ACT TAT ACT	240
Ala Glu Asp Trp Ser Val Ser Lys Asp Gly Leu Thr Tyr Thr Tyr Thr	
65 70 75 80	
ATC CGT AAG GAT GCA AAA TGG TAT ACT TCT GAA GGT GAA GAA TAC GCG	288
Ile Arg Lys Asp Ala Lys Trp Tyr Thr Ser Glu Gly Glu Glu Tyr Ala	
85 90 95	
GCA GTC AAA GCT CAA GAC TTT GTA ACA GGA CTA AAA TAT GCT GCT GAT	336
Ala Val Lys Ala Gln Asp Phe Val Thr Gly Leu Lys Tyr Ala Ala Asp	
100 105 110	
AAA AAA TCA GAT GCT CTT TAC CCT GTT CAA GAA TCA ATC AAA GGG TTG	384
Lys Lys Ser Asp Ala Leu Tyr Pro Val Gln Glu Ser Ile Lys Gly Leu	
115 120 125	
GAT GCC TAT GTA AAA GGG GAA ATC AAA GAT TTC TCA CAA GTA GGA ATT	432
Asp Ala Tyr Val Lys Gly Glu Ile Lys Asp Phe Ser Gln Val Gly Ile	
130 135 140	
AAG GCT CTG GAT GAA CAG ACA GTT CAG TAC ACT TTG AAC AAA CCA GAA	480
Lys Ala Leu Asp Glu Gln Thr Val Gln Tyr Thr Leu Asn Lys Pro Glu	
145 150 155 160	
AGC TTC TGG AAT TCT AAG ACA ACC ATG GGT GTG CTT GCG CCA GTT AAT	528
Ser Phe Trp Asn Ser Lys Thr Thr Met Gly Val Leu Ala Pro Val Asn	
165 170 175	
GAA GAG TTT TTG AAT TCA AAA GGA GAT GAT TTT GCC AAA GCT ACG GAT	576
Glu Glu Phe Leu Asn Ser Lys Gly Asp Asp Phe Ala Lys Ala Thr Asp	
180 185 190	

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CCA	AGT	AGT	CTC	TTG	TAT	AAC	GGT	CCT	TAT	TTG	TTG	AAA	TCC	ATT	GTG	624
Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ile	Val	
	195						200					205				
ACC	AAA	TCC	TCT	GTT	GAA	TTT	GCG	AAA	AAT	CCG	AAC	TAC	TGG	GAT	AAG	672
Thr	Lys	Ser	Ser	Val	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Asn	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Trp	Asp	Lys	
	210					215					220					
GAC	AAT	GTG	CAT	ATT	GAC	AAA	GTT	AAA	TTG	TCA	TTC	TGG	GAT	GGT	CAA	720
Asp	Asn	Val	His	Ile	Asp	Lys	Val	Lys	Leu	Ser	Phe	Trp	Asp	Gly	Gln	
	225				230					235					240	
GAT	ACC	AGC	AAA	CCT	GCA	GAA	AAC	TTT	AAA	GAT	GGT	AGC	CTT	ACA	GCA	768
Asp	Thr	Ser	Lys	Pro	Ala	Glu	Asn	Phe	Lys	Asp	Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ala	
				245					250					255		
GCT	CGT	CTC	TAT	CCA	ACA	AGT	GCA	AGT	TTC	GCA	GAG	CTT	GAG	AAG	AGT	816
Ala	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ser	Phe	Ala	Glu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Ser	
			260					265					270			
ATG	AAG	GAC	AAT	ATT	GTC	TAT	ACT	CAA	CAA	GAC	TCT	ATT	ACG	TAT	CTA	864
Met	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ile	Val	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Gln	Asp	Ser	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Leu	
		275					280					285				
GTC	GGT	ACA	AAT	ATT	GAC	CGT	CAG	TCC	TAT	AAA	TAC	ACA	TCT	AAG	ACC	912
Val	Gly	Thr	Asn	Ile	Asp	Arg	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Lys	Thr	
	290					295					300					
AGC	GAT	GAA	CAA	AAG	GCA	TCG	ACT	AAA	AAG	GCT	CTC	TTA	AAC	AAG	GAT	960
Ser	Asp	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ala	Ser	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asn	Lys	Asp	
	305				310					315					320	
TTC	CGT	CAG	GCT	ATT	GCC	TTT	GGT	TTT	GAT	CGT	ACA	GCC	TAT	GCC	TCT	1008
Phe	Arg	Gln	Ala	Ile	Ala	Phe	Gly	Phe	Asp	Arg	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Ser	
				325					330					335		
CAG	TTG	AAT	GGA	CAA	ACT	GGA	GCA	AGT	AAA	ATC	TTG	CGT	AAT	CTC	TTT	1056
Gln	Leu	Asn	Gly	Gln	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Phe	
			340					345					350			
GTG	CCA	CCA	ACA	TTT	GTT	CAA	GCA	GAT	GGT	AAA	AAC	TTT	GGC	GAT	ATG	1104
Val	Pro	Pro	Thr	Phe	Val	Gln	Ala	Asp	Gly	Lys	Asn	Phe	Gly	Asp	Met	
		355					360					365				
GTC	AAA	GAG	AAA	TTG	GTC	ACT	TAT	GGG	GAT	GAA	TGG	AAG	GAT	GTT	AAT	1152
Val	Lys	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Glu	Trp	Lys	Asp	Val	Asn	
	370					375					380					
CTT	GCA	GAT	TCT	CAG	GAT	GGT	CTT	TAC	AAT	CCA	GAA	AAA	GCC	AAG	GCT	1200
Leu	Ala	Asp	Ser	Gln	Asp	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ala	Lys	Ala	
	385				390					395					400	
GAA	TTT	GCT	AAA	GCT	AAA	TCA	GCC	TTA	CAA	GCA	GAA	GGT	GTG	ACA	TTC	1248
Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ala	Lys	Ser	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ala	Glu	Gly	Val	Thr	Phe	
				405					410					415		
CCA	ATT	CAT	TTG	GAT	ATG	CCA	GTT	GAC	CAG	ACA	GCA	ACT	ACA	AAA	GTT	1296
Pro	Ile	His	Leu	Asp	Met	Pro	Val	Asp	Gln	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr	Lys	Val	
			420					425					430			
CAG	CGC	GTC	CAA	TCT	ATG	AAA	CAA	TCC	TTG	GAA	GCA	ACT	TTA	GGA	GCT	1344
Gln	Arg	Val	Gln	Ser	Met	Lys	Gln	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ala	
		435					440					445				
GAT	AAT	GTC	ATT	ATT	GAT	ATT	CAA	CAA	CTA	CAA	AAA	GAC	GAA	GTA	AAC	1392

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Asp	Asn	Val	Ile	Ile	Asp	Ile	Gln	Gln	Leu	Gln	Lys	Asp	Glu	Val	Asn	
450						455					460					
AAT	ATT	ACA	TAT	TTT	GCT	GAA	AAT	GCT	GCT	GGC	GAA	GAC	TGG	GAT	TTA	1440
Asn	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Asp	Trp	Asp	Leu	
465					470					475					480	
TCA	GAT	AAT	GTC	GGT	TGG	GGT	CCA	GAC	TTT	GCC	GAT	CCA	TCA	ACC	TAC	1488
Ser	Asp	Asn	Val	Gly	Trp	Gly	Pro	Asp	Phe	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ser	Thr	Tyr	
				485					490					495		
CTT	GAT	ATC	ATC	AAA	CCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAA	AGT	ACT	AAA	ACA	TAT	TTA	1536
Leu	Asp	Ile	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ser	Val	Gly	Glu	Ser	Thr	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	
			500					505					510			
GGG	TTT	GAC	TCA	GGG	GAA	GAT	AAT	GTA	GCT	GCT	AAA	AAA	GTA	GGT	CTA	1584
Gly	Phe	Asp	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asp	Asn	Val	Ala	Ala	Lys	Lys	Val	Gly	Leu	
		515					520					525				
TAT	GAC	TAC	GAA	AAA	TTG	GTT	ACT	GAG	GCT	GGT	GAT	GAG	ACT	ACA	GAT	1632
Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gly	Asp	Glu	Thr	Thr	Asp	
	530					535					540					
GTT	GCT	AAA	CGC	TAT	GAT	AAA	TAC	GCT	GCA	GCC	CAA	GCT	TGG	TTG	ACA	1680
Val	Ala	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ala	Trp	Leu	Thr	
545					550					555					560	
GAT	AGT	GCT	TTG	ATT	ATT	CCA	ACT	ACA	TCT	CGT	ACA	GGG	CGT	CCA	ATC	1728
Asp	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ile	Pro	Thr	Thr	Ser	Arg	Thr	Gly	Arg	Pro	Ile	
				565					570					575		
TTG	TCT	AAG	ATG	GTA	CCA	TTT	ACA	ATA	CCA	TTT	GCA	TTG	TCA	GGA	AAT	1776
Leu	Ser	Lys	Met	Val	Pro	Phe	Thr	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly	Asn	
			580					585					590			
AAA	GGT	ACA	AGT	GAA	CCA	GTC	TTG	TAT	AAA	TAC	TTG	GAA	CTT	CAA	GAC	1824
Lys	Gly	Thr	Ser	Glu	Pro	Val	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Asp	
		595					600					605				
AAG	GCA	GTC	ACT	GTA	GAT	GAA	TAC	CAA	AAA	GCT	CAG	GAA	AAA	TGG	ATG	1872
Lys	Ala	Val	Thr	Val	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Ala	Gln	Glu	Lys	Trp	Met	
	610					615					620					
AAA	GAA	AAA	GAA	GAG	TCT	AAT	AAA	AAG	GCT	CAA	GAA	GAT	CTC	GCA	AAA	1920
Lys	Glu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ser	Asn	Lys	Lys	Ala	Gln	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ala	Lys	
625					630				635						640	
CAT	GTG	AAA	TAACTGTTGC	AAAATATAAG	AAAGGATTTA	GTATTTCTCT										1969
His	Val	Lys														
TGAATGCTGA	ATCCTTTTTT	ACATTTGTAA	AGAAAGATTTC	TAAATGTACT												2019

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 643 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:



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Gly Val Leu Ala Ala Cys Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Lys Gly Glu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Thr Phe Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Glu Thr Asp Pro Asp Asn Leu Asn Tyr  
 20 25 30  
 Leu Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Ala Thr Ala Asn Ile Thr Ser Asn Val Val  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn Asp Arg Tyr Gly Asn Phe Val Pro Ser Met  
 50 55 60  
 Ala Glu Asp Trp Ser Val Ser Lys Asp Gly Leu Thr Tyr Thr Tyr Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ile Arg Lys Asp Ala Lys Trp Tyr Thr Ser Glu Gly Glu Glu Tyr Ala  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Val Lys Ala Gln Asp Phe Val Thr Gly Leu Lys Tyr Ala Ala Asp  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Lys Ser Asp Ala Leu Tyr Pro Val Gln Glu Ser Ile Lys Gly Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Asp Ala Tyr Val Lys Gly Glu Ile Lys Asp Phe Ser Gln Val Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Lys Ala Leu Asp Glu Gln Thr Val Gln Tyr Thr Leu Asn Lys Pro Glu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ser Phe Trp Asn Ser Lys Thr Thr Met Gly Val Leu Ala Pro Val Asn  
 165 170 175  
 Glu Glu Phe Leu Asn Ser Lys Gly Asp Asp Phe Ala Lys Ala Thr Asp  
 180 185 190  
 Pro Ser Ser Leu Leu Tyr Asn Gly Pro Tyr Leu Leu Lys Ser Ile Val  
 195 200 205  
 Thr Lys Ser Ser Val Glu Phe Ala Lys Asn Pro Asn Tyr Trp Asp Lys  
 210 215 220  
 Asp Asn Val His Ile Asp Lys Val Lys Leu Ser Phe Trp Asp Gly Gln  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asp Thr Ser Lys Pro Ala Glu Asn Phe Lys Asp Gly Ser Leu Thr Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Ala Arg Leu Tyr Pro Thr Ser Ala Ser Phe Ala Glu Leu Glu Lys Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Met Lys Asp Asn Ile Val Tyr Thr Gln Gln Asp Ser Ile Thr Tyr Leu  
 275 280 285  
 Val Gly Thr Asn Ile Asp Arg Gln Ser Tyr Lys Tyr Thr Ser Lys Thr  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Asp Glu Gln Lys Ala Ser Thr Lys Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn Lys Asp  
 305 310 315 320  
 Phe Arg Gln Ala Ile Ala Phe Gly Phe Asp Arg Thr Ala Tyr Ala Ser  
 325 330 335  
 Gln Leu Asn Gly Gln Thr Gly Ala Ser Lys Ile Leu Arg Asn Leu Phe  
 340 345 350

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Val Pro Pro Thr Phe Val Gln Ala Asp Gly Lys Asn Phe Gly Asp Met  
 355 360 365  
 Val Lys Glu Lys Leu Val Thr Tyr Gly Asp Glu Trp Lys Asp Val Asn  
 370 375 380  
 Leu Ala Asp Ser Gln Asp Gly Leu Tyr Asn Pro Glu Lys Ala Lys Ala  
 385 390 395 400  
 Glu Phe Ala Lys Ala Lys Ser Ala Leu Gln Ala Glu Gly Val Thr Phe  
 405 410 415  
 Pro Ile His Leu Asp Met Pro Val Asp Gln Thr Ala Thr Thr Lys Val  
 420 425 430  
 Gln Arg Val Gln Ser Met Lys Gln Ser Leu Glu Ala Thr Leu Gly Ala  
 435 440 445  
 Asp Asn Val Ile Ile Asp Ile Gln Gln Leu Gln Lys Asp Glu Val Asn  
 450 455 460  
 Asn Ile Thr Tyr Phe Ala Glu Asn Ala Ala Gly Glu Asp Trp Asp Leu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ser Asp Asn Val Gly Trp Gly Pro Asp Phe Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Tyr  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Asp Ile Ile Lys Pro Ser Val Gly Glu Ser Thr Lys Thr Tyr Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Gly Phe Asp Ser Gly Glu Asp Asn Val Ala Ala Lys Lys Val Gly Leu  
 515 520 525  
 Tyr Asp Tyr Glu Lys Leu Val Thr Glu Ala Gly Asp Glu Thr Thr Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Val Ala Lys Arg Tyr Asp Lys Tyr Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Trp Leu Thr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Asp Ser Ala Leu Ile Ile Pro Thr Thr Ser Arg Thr Gly Arg Pro Ile  
 565 570 575  
 Leu Ser Lys Met Val Pro Phe Thr Ile Pro Phe Ala Leu Ser Gly Asn  
 580 585 590  
 Lys Gly Thr Ser Glu Pro Val Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Glu Leu Gln Asp  
 595 600 605  
 Lys Ala Val Thr Val Asp Glu Tyr Gln Lys Ala Gln Glu Lys Trp Met  
 610 615 620  
 Lys Glu Lys Glu Glu Ser Asn Lys Lys Ala Gln Glu Asp Leu Ala Lys  
 625 630 635 640  
 His Val Lys

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 642 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

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- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: amIA
- (x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:
  - (A) AUTHORS: Allosing, et al.
  - (C) JOURNAL: Mol. Microbiol.
  - (D) VOLUME: 4
  - (F) PAGES: 633-644
  - (G) DATE: 1990

note: the reference contains a sequence error; the correct sequence shown below is obtained from GENBANK

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

```

Gly Val Leu Ala Ala Cys Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Ser Ala
 1              5              10              15
Pro Lys Ala Tyr Gly Tyr Val Tyr Thr Ala Asp Pro Glu Thr Leu Asp
          20              25              30
Tyr Leu Ile Ser Arg Lys Asn Ser Thr Thr Val Val Thr Ser Asn Gly
          35              40              45
Ile Asp Gly Leu Phe Thr Asn Asp Asn Tyr Gly Asn Leu Ala Pro Ala
          50              55              60
Val Ala Glu Asp Trp Glu Val Ser Lys Asp Gly Leu Thr Tyr Thr Tyr
          65              70              75              80
Lys Ile Arg Lys Gly Val Lys Trp Phe Thr Ser Asp Gly Glu Glu Tyr
          85              90              95
Ala Glu Val Thr Ala Lys Asp Phe Val Asn Gly Leu Lys His Ala Ala
          100              105              110
Asp Lys Lys Ser Glu Ala Met Tyr Leu Ala Glu Asn Ser Val Lys Gly
          115              120              125
Leu Ala Asp Tyr Leu Ser Gly Thr Ser Thr Asp Phe Ser Thr Val Gly
          130              135              140
Val Lys Ala Val Asp Asp Tyr Thr Leu Gln Tyr Thr Leu Asn Gln Pro
          145              150              155              160
Glu Pro Phe Trp Asn Ser Lys Leu Thr Tyr Ser Ile Phe Trp Pro Leu
          165              170              175
Asn Glu Glu Phe Glu Thr Ser Lys Gly Ser Asp Phe Ala Lys Pro Thr
          180              185              190
Asp Pro Thr Ser Leu Leu Tyr Asn Gly Pro Phe Leu Leu Lys Gly Leu
          195              200              205
Thr Ala Lys Ser Ser Val Glu Phe Val Lys Asn Glu Gln Tyr Trp Asp
          210              215              220

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Lys Glu Asn Val His Leu Asp Thr Ile Asn Leu Ala Tyr Tyr Asp Gly  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ser Asp Gln Glu Ser Leu Glu Arg Asn Phe Thr Ser Gly Ala Tyr Ser  
 245 250 255  
 Tyr Ala Arg Leu Tyr Pro Thr Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ser Lys Val Ala Glu  
 260 265 270  
 Glu Tyr Lys Asp Asn Ile Tyr Tyr Thr Gln Ser Gly Ser Gly Ile Ala  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Leu Gly Val Asn Ile Asp Arg Gln Ser Tyr Asn Tyr Thr Ser Lys  
 290 295 300  
 Thr Thr Asp Ser Glu Lys Val Ala Thr Lys Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn Lys  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asp Phe Arg Gln Ala Leu Asn Phe Ala Leu Asp Arg Ser Ala Tyr Ser  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Gln Ile Asn Gly Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Val Arg Asn Leu  
 340 345 350  
 Phe Val Lys Pro Asp Phe Val Ser Ala Gly Glu Lys Thr Phe Gly Asp  
 355 360 365  
 Leu Val Ala Ala Gln Leu Pro Ala Tyr Gly Asp Glu Trp Lys Gly Val  
 370 375 380  
 Asn Leu Ala Asp Gly Gln Asp Gly Leu Phe Asn Ala Asp Lys Ala Lys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Glu Phe Arg Lys Ala Lys Lys Ala Leu Glu Ala Asp Gly Val Gln  
 405 410 415  
 Phe Pro Ile His Leu Asp Val Pro Val Asp Gln Ala Ser Lys Asn Tyr  
 420 425 430  
 Ile Ser Arg Ile Gln Ser Phe Lys Gln Ser Val Glu Thr Val Leu Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Val Glu Asn Val Val Val Asp Ile Gln Gln Met Thr Ser Asp Glu Phe  
 450 455 460  
 Leu Asn Ile Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Ala Asn Ala Ser Ser Glu Asp Trp Asp  
 465 470 475 480  
 Val Ser Gly Gly Val Ser Trp Gly Pro Asp Tyr Gln Asp Pro Ser Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Tyr Leu Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Thr Ser Ser Glu Thr Thr Lys Thr Tyr  
 500 505 510  
 Leu Gly Phe Asp Asn Pro Asn Ser Pro Ser Val Val Gln Val Gly Leu  
 515 520 525  
 Lys Glu Tyr Asp Lys Leu Val Asp Glu Ala Ala Lys Glu Thr Ser Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Phe Asn Val Arg Tyr Glu Lys Tyr Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Trp Leu Thr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Asp Ser Ser Leu Phe Ile Pro Ala Met Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Ala Pro  
 565 570 575

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Val Leu Ser Arg Ile Val Pro Phe Thr Gly Ala Ser Ala Gln Thr Gly  
                   580                  585                  590

Ser Lys Gly Ser Asp Val Tyr Phe Lys Tyr Leu Lys Leu Gln Asp Lys  
                   595                  600                  605

Ala Val Thr Lys Glu Glu Tyr Glu Lys Ala Arg Glu Lys Trp Leu Lys  
                   610                  615                  620

Glu Lys Ala Glu Ser Asn Glu Lys Ala Gln Lys Glu Leu Ala Ser His  
                   625                  630                  635                  640

Val Lys

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: both  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- (ix) FEATURE:  
 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
 (B) LOCATION: 1..1932

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

GCCGGATCCG GWGTWCTTGC WGCWTGC

27

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: both  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- (ix) FEATURE:  
 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
 (B) LOCATION: 1..1932

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

TACAAGAGAC TACTTGGATC C

21

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..1932

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

ACCGGATCCT GCCAACAAGC CTAAATATTC

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..1932

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

TTTGATCCG TTGGTTTAGC AAAATCGCTT

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..1932

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

CTATACCTTG GTTCCTCG

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 1..1932

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

TTTGGATTTCG GAATTCACG AGTAGC

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 1929 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: both
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (B) STRAIN: R6
- (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
  - (B) CLONE: pad1 (poxB)
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 154..1929

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

CTGTATTAGA ATAGAGAATA GAGAGTTTTG AGCAGATTTT TAGAAAAGTC AGCATAAATA	60
TGATACAGTG GAATAGTAAA AATTTGGAGA ACGTTTCCAA TTCTATGTAA TCGTATTCTC	120
CAAGTTTAAA AAAATTGAAG GAGAGTTATC ATT ATG ACT CAA GGG AAA ATT ACT	174
Met Thr Gln Gly Lys Ile Thr	
1 5	
GCA TCT GCA GCA ATG CTT AAC GTA TTG AAA ACA TGG GGC GTA GAT ACA	222

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Ala Ser Ala Ala Met Leu Asn Val Leu Lys Thr Trp Gly Val Asp Thr	
10 15 20	
ATC TAC GGT ATC CCA TCA GGA ACA CTC AGC TCA TTG ATG GAC GCT TTG	270
Ile Tyr Gly Ile Pro Ser Gly Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu Met Asp Ala Leu	
25 30 35	
GCT GAA GAC AAA GAT ATC CGC TTC TTA CAA GTT CGC CAC GAA GAG ACA	318
Ala Glu Asp Lys Asp Ile Arg Phe Leu Gln Val Arg His Glu Glu Thr	
40 45 50 55	
GGT GCT CTT GCA GCG GTT ATG CAA GCT AAA TTC GGC GGC TCA ATC GGG	366
Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Met Gln Ala Lys Phe Gly Gly Ser Ile Gly	
60 65 70	
GTT GCA GTT GGT TCA GGT GGT CCA GGT GCG ACT CAC TTG ATT AAC GGT	414
Val Ala Val Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr His Leu Ile Asn Gly	
75 80 85	
GTT TAC GAT GCA GCT ATG GAT AAC ACT CCA TTC CTA GCG ATC CTT GGA	462
Val Tyr Asp Ala Ala Met Asp Asn Thr Pro Phe Leu Ala Ile Leu Gly	
90 95 100	
TCA CGT CCA GTT AAC GAA TTG AAC ATG GAT GCT TTC CAA GAG CTT AAC	510
Ser Arg Pro Val Asn Glu Leu Asn Met Asp Ala Phe Gln Glu Leu Asn	
105 110 115	
CAA AAC CCA ATG TAC AAC GGT ATC GCT GTT TAC AAC AAA CGT GTA GCT	558
Gln Asn Pro Met Tyr Asn Gly Ile Ala Val Tyr Asn Lys Arg Val Ala	
120 125 130 135	
TAC GCT GAG CAA TTG CCA AAA GTA ATT GAC GAA GCC TGC CGT GCT GCA	606
Tyr Ala Glu Gln Leu Pro Lys Val Ile Asp Glu Ala Cys Arg Ala Ala	
140 145 150	
ATT TCT AAA AAA GGT CCA GCT GTT GTT GAA ATT CCA GTA AAC TTC GGT	654
Ile Ser Lys Lys Gly Pro Ala Val Val Glu Ile Pro Val Asn Phe Gly	
155 160 165	
TTC CAA GAA ATC GAC GAA AAC TCA TAC TAC GGT TCA GGT TCA TAC GAA	702
Phe Gln Glu Ile Asp Glu Asn Ser Tyr Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ser Tyr Glu	
170 175 180	
CGC TCA TTC ATC GCT CCT GCT TTG AAC GAA GTT GAA ATC GAC AAA GCT	750
Arg Ser Phe Ile Ala Pro Ala Leu Asn Glu Val Glu Ile Asp Lys Ala	
185 190 195	
GTT GAA ATC TTG AAC AAT GCT GAA CGC CCA GTT ATC TAT GCT GGA TTT	798
Val Glu Ile Leu Asn Asn Ala Glu Arg Pro Val Ile Tyr Ala Gly Phe	
200 205 210 215	
GGT GGT GTT AAA GCT GGT GAA GTG ATT ACT GAA TTG TCA CGT AAA ATC	846
Gly Gly Val Lys Ala Gly Glu Val Ile Thr Glu Leu Ser Arg Lys Ile	
220 225 230	
AAA GCA CCA ATC ATC ACA ACT GGT AAA AAC TTT GAA GCT TTC GAA TGG	894
Lys Ala Pro Ile Ile Thr Thr Gly Lys Asn Phe Glu Ala Phe Glu Trp	
235 240 245	
AAC TAT GAA GGT TTG ACA GGT TCT GCT TAC CGT GTT GGT TGG AAA CCA	942
Asn Tyr Glu Gly Leu Thr Gly Ser Ala Tyr Arg Val Gly Trp Lys Pro	
250 255 260	
GCC AAC GAA GTG GTC TTT GAA GCA GAC ACA GTT CTT TTC CTT GGT TCA	990
Ala Asn Glu Val Val Phe Glu Ala Asp Thr Val Leu Phe Leu Gly Ser	



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265	270	275	
AAC TTC GCA TTT GCT GAA GTT TAC GAA GCA TTC AAG AAC ACT GAA AAA Asn Phe Ala Phe Ala Glu Val Tyr Glu Ala Phe Lys Asn Thr Glu Lys 280 285 290 295			1038
TTC ATA CAA GTC GAT ATC GAC CCT TAC AAA CTT GGT AAA CGT CAT GCC Phe Ile Gln Val Asp Ile Asp Pro Tyr Lys Leu Gly Lys Arg His Ala 300 305 310			1086
CTT GAC GCT TCA ATC CTT GGT GAT GCT GGT CAA GCA GCT AAA GCT ATC Leu Asp Ala Ser Ile Leu Gly Asp Ala Gly Gln Ala Ala Lys Ala Ile 315 320 325			1134
CTT GAC AAA GTA AAC CCA GTT GAA TCA ACT CCA TGG TGG CGT GCA AAC Leu Asp Lys Val Asn Pro Val Glu Ser Thr Pro Trp Trp Arg Ala Asn 330 335 340			1182
GTT AAG AAC AAC CAA AAC TGG CGT GAT TAC ATG AAC AAA CTC GAA GGT Val Lys Asn Asn Gln Asn Trp Arg Asp Tyr Met Asn Lys Leu Glu Gly 345 350 355			1230
AAA ACT GAG GGT GAA TTG CAA TTG TAT CAA GTT TAC AAT GCA ATC AAC Lys Thr Glu Gly Glu Leu Gln Leu Tyr Gln Val Tyr Asn Ala Ile Asn 360 365 370 375			1278
AAA CAT GCT GAT CAA GAC GCT ATC TAC TCA CTC GAC GTC GGT AGC ACT Lys His Ala Asp Gln Asp Ala Ile Tyr Ser Leu Asp Val Gly Ser Thr 380 385 390			1326
ACT CAA ACA TCT ACT CGT CAC CTC CAC ATG ACA CCT AAG AAT ATG TGG Thr Gln Thr Ser Thr Arg His Leu His Met Thr Pro Lys Asn Met Trp 395 400 405			1374
CGT ACA TCT CCG CTC TTT GCG ACA ATG GGT ATT GCC CTT CCT GGT GGT Arg Thr Ser Pro Leu Phe Ala Thr Met Gly Ile Ala Leu Pro Gly Gly 410 415 420			1422
ATC GCT GCT AAG AAA GAC ACT CCA GAT CGC CAA GTA TGG AAC ATC ATG Ile Ala Ala Lys Lys Asp Thr Pro Asp Arg Gln Val Trp Asn Ile Met 425 430 435			1470
GGT GAT GGA GCA TTC AAC ATG TGC TAC CCA GAC GTT ATC ACA AAC GTT Gly Asp Gly Ala Phe Asn Met Cys Tyr Pro Asp Val Ile Thr Asn Val 440 445 450 455			1518
CAA TAC GAC CTT CCA GTT ATC AAC CTT GTC TTC TCA AAT GCT GAG TAC Gln Tyr Asp Leu Pro Val Ile Asn Leu Val Phe Ser Asn Ala Glu Tyr 460 465 470			1566
GGC TTC ATC AAG AAC AAA TAC GAA GAT ACA AAC AAA CAC TTG TTT GGT Gly Phe Ile Lys Asn Lys Tyr Glu Asp Thr Asn Lys His Leu Phe Gly 475 480 485			1614
GTT GAC TTC ACA ATC GCT GAC TAC GGT AAC CTT GCG GAA GCT CAC GGA Val Asp Phe Thr Ile Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asn Leu Ala Glu Ala His Gly 490 495 500			1662
GCT GTT GGA TTC ACA GTT GAC CGT ATC GAC GAC ATC GAT GCA GTT GTT Ala Val Gly Phe Thr Val Asp Arg Ile Asp Asp Ile Asp Ala Val Val 505 510 515			1710
GCA GAT GCT GTT AAA TTG AAC ACA GAT GGT AAA ACT GTT GTC ATC GAT Ala Asp Ala Val Lys Leu Asn Thr Asp Gly Lys Thr Val Val Ile Asp 520 525 530 535			1758

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GCT CGC ATC ACT CAA CAC CGT CCA CTT CCA GTA GAA GTA CTT GAC TTG Ala Arg Ile Thr Gln His Arg Pro Leu Pro Val Glu Val Leu Asp Leu 540 545 550	1806
GTT CCA AAT CTT CAC TCA GAG GAA GCT ATC ACA GCC GCC ATG GAA AAA Val Pro Asn Leu His Ser Glu Glu Ala Ile Thr Ala Ala Met Glu Lys 555 560 565	1854
TAC GAA GCA GAA GAA CTC GTA CCA TTC CGC CTC TTC TTG GAA GAA GAA Tyr Glu Ala Glu Glu Leu Val Pro Phe Arg Leu Phe Leu Glu Glu Glu 570 575 580	1902
GGA TTG CAT CCA CGC GCA ATT AAA TA Gly Leu His Pro Arg Ala Ile Lys 585 590	1929

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 591 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:

Met Thr Gln Gly Lys Ile Thr Ala Ser Ala Ala Met Leu Asn Val Leu  
1 5 10 15  
 Lys Thr Trp Gly Val Asp Thr Ile Tyr Gly Ile Pro Ser Gly Thr Leu  
20 25 30  
 Ser Ser Leu Met Asp Ala Leu Ala Glu Asp Lys Asp Ile Arg Phe Leu  
35 40 45  
 Gln Val Arg His Glu Glu Thr Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Met Gln Ala  
50 55 60  
 Lys Phe Gly Gly Ser Ile Gly Val Ala Val Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly  
65 70 75 80  
 Ala Thr His Leu Ile Asn Gly Val Tyr Asp Ala Ala Met Asp Asn Thr  
85 90 95  
 Pro Phe Leu Ala Ile Leu Gly Ser Arg Pro Val Asn Glu Leu Asn Met  
100 105 110  
 Asp Ala Phe Gln Glu Leu Asn Gln Asn Pro Met Tyr Asn Gly Ile Ala  
115 120 125  
 Val Tyr Asn Lys Arg Val Ala Tyr Ala Glu Gln Leu Pro Lys Val Ile  
130 135 140  
 Asp Glu Ala Cys Arg Ala Ala Ile Ser Lys Lys Gly Pro Ala Val Val  
145 150 155 160  
 Glu Ile Pro Val Asn Phe Gly Phe Gln Glu Ile Asp Glu Asn Ser Tyr  
165 170 175  
 Tyr Gly Ser Gly Ser Tyr Glu Arg Ser Phe Ile Ala Pro Ala Leu Asn  
180 185 190  
 Glu Val Glu Ile Asp Lys Ala Val Glu Ile Leu Asn Asn Ala Glu Arg

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195					200					205					
Pro	Val	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Gly	Val	Lys	Ala	Gly	Glu	Val	Ile
210						215					220				
Thr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ile	Lys	Ala	Pro	Ile	Ile	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys
225					230					235					240
Asn	Phe	Glu	Ala	Phe	Glu	Trp	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ala
				245					250					255	
Tyr	Arg	Val	Gly	Trp	Lys	Pro	Ala	Asn	Glu	Val	Val	Phe	Glu	Ala	Asp
			260					265					270		
Thr	Val	Leu	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ser	Asn	Phe	Ala	Phe	Ala	Glu	Val	Tyr	Glu
		275					280					285			
Ala	Phe	Lys	Asn	Thr	Glu	Lys	Phe	Ile	Gln	Val	Asp	Ile	Asp	Pro	Tyr
	290					295					300				
Lys	Leu	Gly	Lys	Arg	His	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Asp	Ala
305					310					315					320
Gly	Gln	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Leu	Asp	Lys	Val	Asn	Pro	Val	Glu	Ser
				325					330					335	
Thr	Pro	Trp	Trp	Arg	Ala	Asn	Val	Lys	Asn	Asn	Gln	Asn	Trp	Arg	Asp
			340					345					350		
Tyr	Met	Asn	Lys	Leu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Glu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Tyr
	355						360					365			
Gln	Val	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Ile	Asn	Lys	His	Ala	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ala	Ile	Tyr
	370					375					380				
Ser	Leu	Asp	Val	Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gln	Thr	Ser	Thr	Arg	His	Leu	His
385					390					395					400
Met	Thr	Pro	Lys	Asn	Met	Trp	Arg	Thr	Ser	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ala	Thr	Met
				405					410					415	
Gly	Ile	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ala	Ala	Lys	Lys	Asp	Thr	Pro	Asp
			420					425					430		
Arg	Gln	Val	Trp	Asn	Ile	Met	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Phe	Asn	Met	Cys	Tyr
		435					440					445			
Pro	Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	Asn	Val	Gln	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Val	Ile	Asn	Leu
	450					455					460				
Val	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Ile	Lys	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Asp
465					470					475					480
Thr	Asn	Lys	His	Leu	Phe	Gly	Val	Asp	Phe	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Gly
				485					490					495	
Asn	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	His	Gly	Ala	Val	Gly	Phe	Thr	Val	Asp	Arg	Ile
			500					505					510		
Asp	Asp	Ile	Asp	Ala	Val	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Lys	Leu	Asn	Thr	Asp
		515					520					525			
Gly	Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Ile	Asp	Ala	Arg	Ile	Thr	Gln	His	Arg	Pro	Leu
	530					535					540				

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Pro	Val	Glu	Val	Leu	Asp	Leu	Val	Pro	Asn	Leu	His	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ala
545					550					555					560
Ile	Thr	Ala	Ala	Met	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Pro	Phe
				565					570					575	
Arg	Leu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Gly	Leu	His	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ile	Lys	
			580					585					590		

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:46, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 2. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:5, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 3. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:7, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 4. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:9, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 5. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:11, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 6. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:13, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 7. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:15, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 8. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:17, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 9. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:19, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 10. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:21, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.

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- 1 11. A recombinant DNA molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID  
2 NO:55, or a hybridizable fragment thereof.
- 1 12. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:47,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 13. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, or  
2 an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 14. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8, or  
2 an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 15. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 16. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 17. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 18. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 19. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.
- 1 20. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.

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1 21. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.

1 22. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56,  
2 or an antigenic fragment thereof.

1 23. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram  
2 positive bacterium comprising a vector containing a gene encoding an exported  
3 protein of a Gram positive bacterium operably associated with a promoter capable  
4 of directing expression of the gene in the subject, in which the exported protein is  
5 selected from the group consisting of an adhesion associated protein, a virulence  
6 determinant, a toxin and an immunodominant protein.

1 24. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram  
2 positive bacterium comprising a vector containing a gene encoding an exported  
3 protein which is an antigen common to many strains of a species of Gram positive  
4 bacterium operably associated with a promoter capable of directing expression of  
5 the gene in the subject.

1 25. The vaccine of claim 23 or 24 in which the Gram positive bacterium is a *S.*  
2 *pneumoniae*.

1 26. The vaccine of claim 23 or 24 in which the protein encoded by the gene is an  
2 adhesin.

1 27. The vaccine of claim 25 in which the protein encoded by the gene is an  
2 adhesin.

1 28. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a *S.*  
2 *pneumoniae* comprising a vector containing a gene encoding an exported protein of  
3 a *S. pneumoniae* operably associated with a promoter capable of directing of

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4 directing expression of the gene in an animal subject, in which the gene contains a  
5 nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5,  
6 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 22, 46, 55, *amiA* and *ponA*.

1 29. The vaccine of claim 23, 24 or 28 in which the animal subject is a human.

1 30. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram  
2 positive bacterium comprising an immunogenic amount of an exported protein of a  
3 Gram positive bacterium and an adjuvant, in which the exported protein is selected  
4 from the group consisting of an adhesion associated protein, a virulence  
5 determinant, a toxin and an immunodominant protein.

1 31. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram  
2 positive bacterium comprising an immunogenic amount of an exported protein  
3 which is an antigen common to many strains of a species of Gram positive  
4 bacterium and an adjuvant.

1 32. The vaccine of claim 30 or 31 in which the Gram positive bacterium is a *S.*  
2 *pneumoniae*.

1 33. The vaccine of claim 30 or 31 in which the protein encoded by the gene is an  
2 adhesin.

1 34. The vaccine of claim 32 in which the protein encoded by the gene is an  
2 adhesin.

1 35. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a *S.*  
2 *pneumoniae* comprising an immunogenic amount of an exported protein of a *S.*  
3 *pneumoniae* and an adjuvant, in which the exported protein contains an amino acid  
4 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12,  
5 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 47, 56, *PonA* and *AmiA*.



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1 36. The vaccine of claim 30, 31, or 35 in which the animal subject is a human.

1 37. A method for identifying a portion of a gene encoding an adhesion associated  
2 exported protein of a Gram positive bacterium comprising the steps of:

- 3 a. translationally inserting a DNA molecule obtained from a Gram positive  
4 bacterium upstream of and in an open reading frame with an indicator  
5 protein gene lacking its signal sequence and promoter in a vector in which  
6 duplication mutagenesis of the Gram positive DNA molecule can occur,  
7 wherein the indicator protein is non-functional unless exported by a  
8 bacterium;
  - 9 b. introducing the vector into the Gram positive bacterium;
  - 10 c. growing the Gram positive bacterium whereby a fusion protein of an  
11 exported protein of the gram positive bacterium and the indicator protein  
12 can be expressed;
  - 13 d. selecting bacteria in which the indicator protein is functional, indicating  
14 export of the indicator protein;
  - 15 e. screening for loss of adherence of the Gram positive bacterium to a  
16 eukaryotic cell to which it normally adheres; and
  - 17 f. selecting Gram positive bacteria that demonstrate loss of adherence;
- 18 whereby Gram positive bacteria containing a mutated gene encoding an exported  
19 adhesion associated protein are selected.

1 38. A method for identifying a portion of a gene encoding an exported protein  
2 that is a virulence determinant of a Gram positive bacterium comprising the steps  
3 of:

- 4 a. translationally inserting a DNA molecule obtained from a Gram positive  
5 bacterium upstream of and in an open reading frame with an indicator  
6 protein gene lacking its signal sequence and promoter in a vector in which  
7 duplication mutagenesis of the Gram positive DNA molecule can occur,  
8 wherein the indicator protein is non-functional unless exported by a  
9 bacterium;

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- 10 b. introducing the vector into the Gram positive bacterium;
- 11 c. growing the Gram positive bacterium whereby a fusion protein of an
- 12 exported protein of the gram positive bacterium and the indicator protein
- 13 can be expressed;
- 14 d. selecting bacteria in which the indicator protein is functional, indicating
- 15 export of the indicator protein;
- 16 e. screening for loss of virulence of the Gram positive bacterium in an
- 17 animal LD<sub>50</sub> model; and
- 18 f. selecting Gram positive bacteria that demonstrate loss of virulence;
- 19 whereby Gram positive bacteria containing a mutated gene encoding an exported
- 20 protein virulence determinant are selected.

1 39. The method according to claim 37 or 38 in which the indicator protein is  
2 *Escherichia coli* PhoA.

1 40. The method according to claim 37 or 38 in which the Gram positive  
2 bacterium is a *S. pneumoniae*.

1 41. The method according to claim 37 or 38 in which the exported protein is an  
2 adhesin.

1 42. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram  
2 positive bacterium comprising a vector containing a gene identified according to  
3 the method of claim 37 or 38 operably associated with a promoter capable of  
4 directing expression of the gene in an animal subject.

1 43. A vaccine for protection of an animal subject from infection with a Gram  
2 positive bacterium comprising an immunogenic amount of a protein encoded by a  
3 gene identified according to the method of claim 37 or 38 and an adjuvant.

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1 44. An antibody or fragment thereof reactive with a protein having an amino acid  
2 sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14,  
3 16, 18, 20, 22, 47 and 56.

1 45. A method for protecting a subject from infection with a Gram positive  
2 bacterium comprising administering an immunogenic dose of a vaccine of claim  
3 23, 24, 28, 30 or 31.

1 46. A method for protecting a subject from infection with a Gram positive  
2 bacterium comprising administering an immunogenic dose of a vaccine of claim  
3 42.

1 47. A method for protecting a subject from infection with a Gram positive  
2 bacterium comprising administering an immunogenic dose of a vaccine of claim  
3 43.

1 48. A method for diagnosing an infection with a Gram positive bacterium  
2 comprising detecting the presence of a Gram positive bacterium with an antibody  
3 or fragment thereof of claim 44.

1 49. A method for diagnosing an infection with a Gram positive bacterium  
2 comprising detecting the presence of a Gram positive bacterium in a sample from  
3 a subject with a nucleic acid probe which is a hybridizable fragment of a  
4 recombinant DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group  
5 consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 46 and 55.

1 50. A method for diagnosing an infection with a Gram positive bacterium  
2 comprising detecting the presence of a Gram positive bacterium by polymerase  
3 chain reaction using a primer which is a hybridizable fragment of a recombinant  
4 DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of  
5 SEQ ID NOS: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 46 and 55.

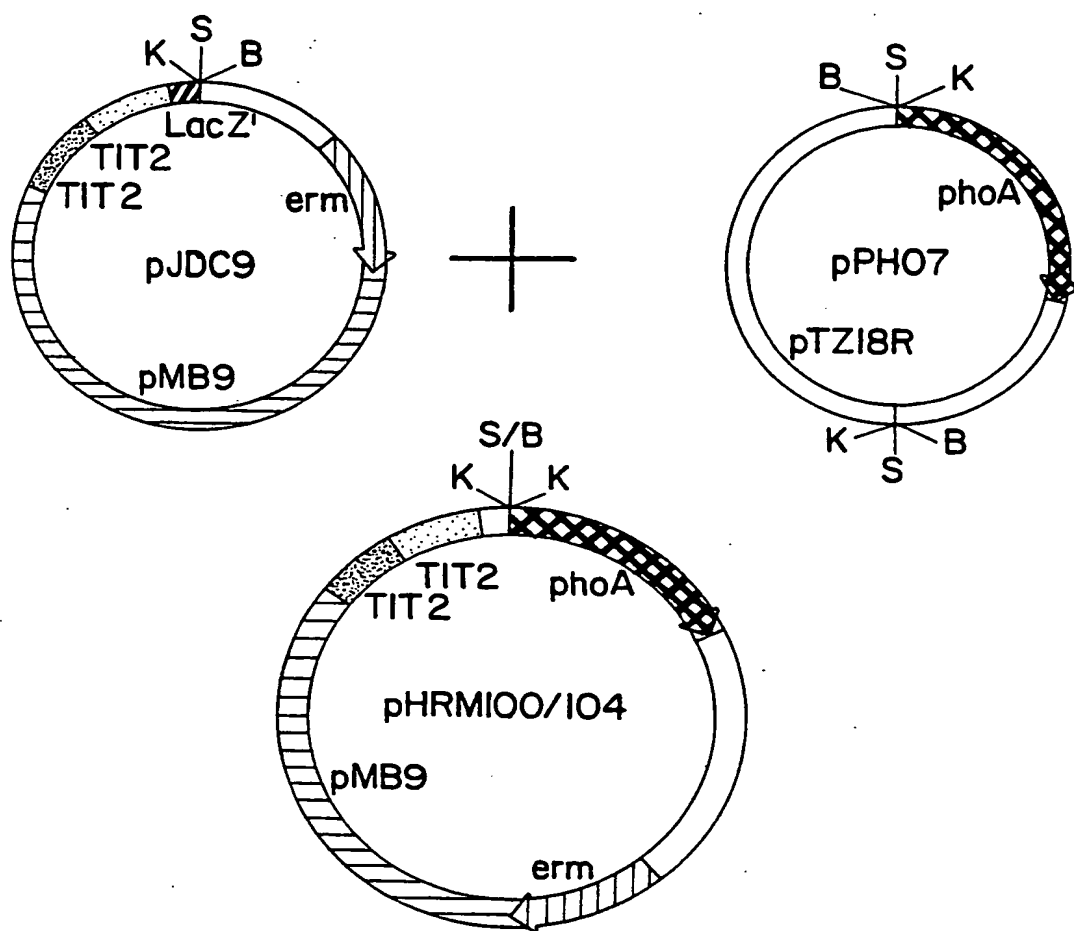
- 138 -

1 51. A method for protecting a subject from infection with a Gram positive  
2 bacterium comprising administering a therapeutically effective dose of an antibody  
3 of claim 43.

1 52. A method for protecting a subject from infection with a Gram positive  
2 bacterium comprising administering a therapeutically effective dose of a Gram  
3 positive adhesin encoded by the gene isolated according to claim 37.

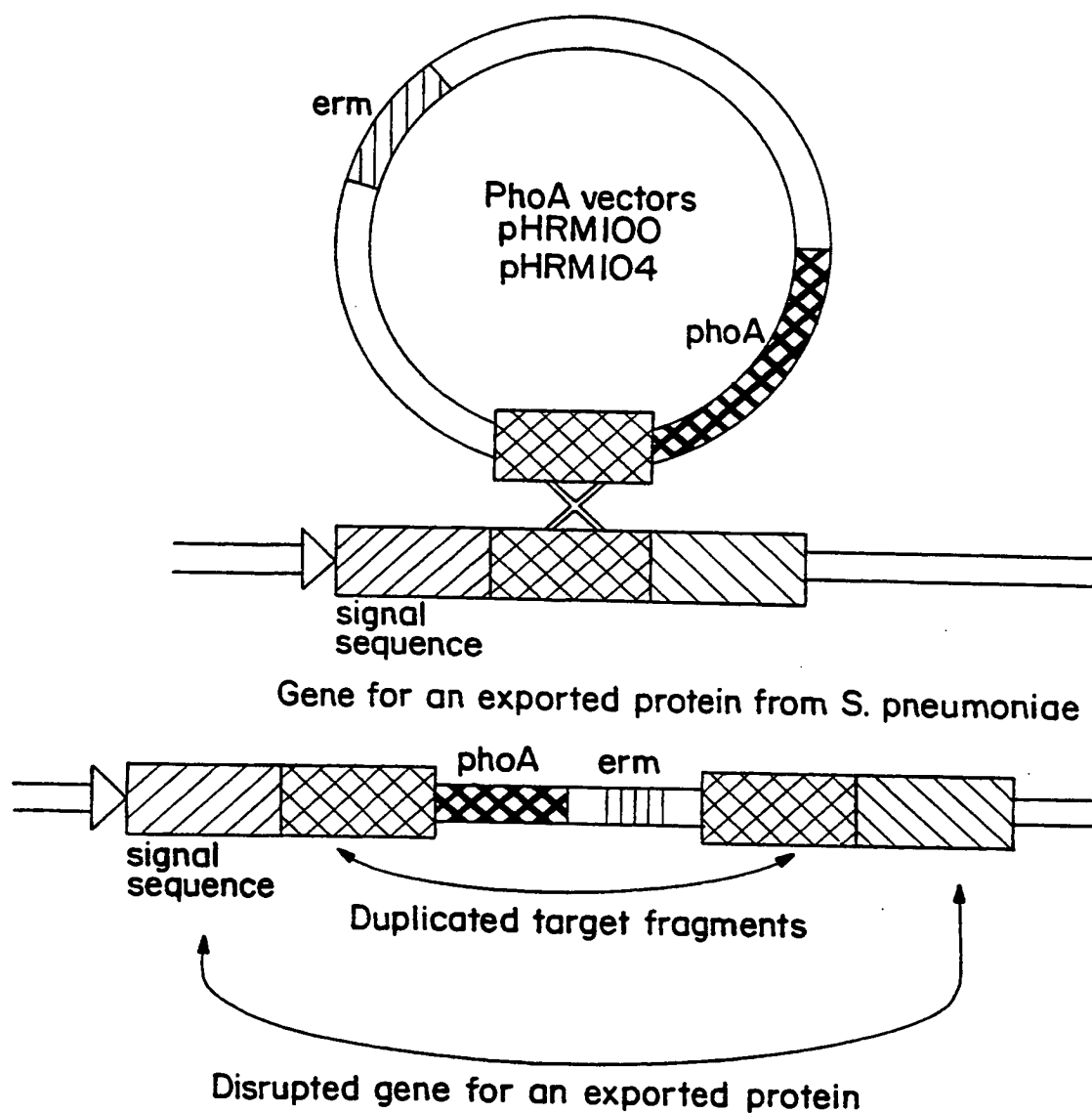
1 / 2 9

FIG. 1A



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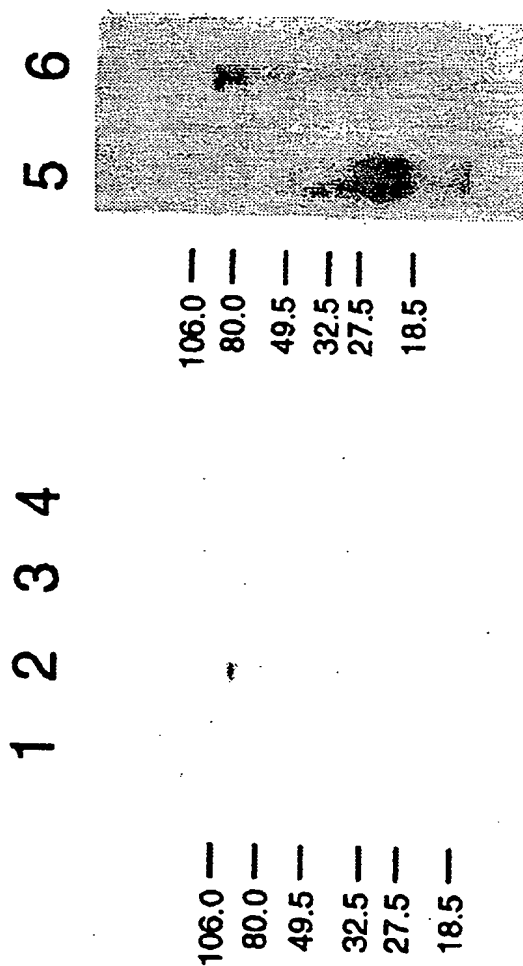
FIG. 1B



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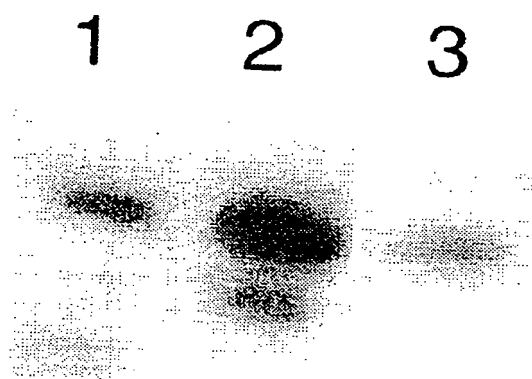
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FIG. 2



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FIG. 3



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## FIG. 4

Exp1	1	DRTAYASQLN	QQTGASKILR	NLFVPPTEFVQ	ADGKNFGDMV	KEKLVITYGDE	WKDVNLADSQ	60
	61	DGLYNPEKAK	AFFAKAKSAL	QAEGVTEPIH	LDMPVDQTAT	TKVQRVQSMK	QSLEATLGAD	120
	121	NVIIDIQQLQ	KDEVNITVF	AENAAAGEDWD	LSDNVGWGPD	FAD	163	
Exp2	1	TTGMDVYTNV	DQEAQKHLWD	IYNTDEYVAY	PDDELOVAST	IVDVSNGKVI	AQLGARHQSS	60
	61	NVSFGINQAV	ETNRDWG	77				
Exp3	1	DPLSINQQGN	DRGRQYRTGI	YYQDEADLPA	IYTVVQEQR	MLGRKIAVEV	EQLRHYILAE	60
	61	DYHQDYLRKN	PSGYCHIDVT	DADKPLIDAA	NYEKPSQEV	KASLSEESYR	VTQEAATEAP	120
	121	FTNAYDQTFE	EGIVVDITTG	EPLFFAKDKF	ASGCGWPSFS	RPISKELIHY	YKD	173
Exp4	1	SNAGTGKTEA	SVGFGAAREG	RTNSVLGELG	NEFSPPEFMR	FDGIIEFKAL	SKDNLLQIVE	60
	61	LMLADVKNRL	SSNNIRLDVT	DKVKEKLVDL	GVD	93		
Exp5	1	VKVDGGSQAV	NIINLLGGRV	NIVDVDACMT	RLRVTVKDDAD	KVGNAEQWKA	EGAMGLVMKG	60
	61	QGVQAIYGPK	ADILKSDIQD	ILDSGEIIE	TLPSQMTVEVQ	QNTVHFKD	108	
Exp6	1	SQPVSFDTGL	GDGRMVFVLP	RENKTYFGTT	DTDYTGDLH	PKVTQEDVDY	LLGIVNNRFP	60
	61	ESNITIDDDIE	SSWAGLRPLI	AGNSASDYNG	GNGGTIRDES	FDNLIATVES	YLSKEKTRED	120
	121	VESAVSKLES	STSEKHLD	139				
Exp7	1	TASEFELGTP	LSQEKLDHKK	PQKPSDIQAL	ALLEILDPIR	EGAAETLDYL	RSQEVGLKII	60
	61	SGDNPVTVSS	IAQKAGFADY	H	71			
Exp8	1	RLSWVTPGFS	QSRCKTTAS	EFELGTLRKN	IGLVLQEPFL	YHGTIKSNIA	MYQEISDEQV	60
	61	QAAAAFVDAD	SFIQELPQGY	DSPVSEKSS	FSTGQR	96		
Exp9 a	1	SSIEKQIKAL	KSGAHIVVGT	PGRLLDLIKR	KALKLQDIET	LILDEADEML	NMGFELEDIA	60
	61	IISRVPENRQ	TLLFSATMPD	AIKRIGVQFM	KAPEHVRIAA	KELTTELVDQ	YYI	115
Exp9 b	1	AFVFGRTKRR	VDELTRGLKI	RGFRAEGIHG	DLDDQNKRLRV	LRDFKNGNLD	VLVATDVAAAR	60
	61	GLDISGVTHV	YNYDIPQD	78				

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# FIG. 5A

Exp1	1	DATA:ASQUNQGTGASKILRNLFVPPFTFVQADGKNFGDMVKEKLVYGYDEHKDVNLADSDQGLYNPEKAKAEFAKAKSALQAEV	85	\$ID	\$SIM
		DR+AY++Q+NG GA+ +RNLV P FV A K FGD+V L +YGDEWK VNLAD+QDGL+N++KAKAEF KAK AL+A+GV		60	79
AmiA	348	DRSAYSQINGKDGAAALAVRNLFVKPDEFVSAGKTFGDLVAAQLPAYGDEWKGVNLADGGQGLFNADKAKAEFRKAKKALEADGV	433		

Exp1	86	TFPIHLDHVDQTATTKVQRVQSNKQSLKLEATLGADNVIIIDIOQLQKDEVNNTITYFAENNAAGEDWOLSDNVGWPDEFAD	163		
		FPIHLD+PVCQ++ + R+QS KQS+E+ LG +NV++DIOQ+ DE NITY+A NA++EDWD+S V+WGPD+ D			
AmiA	434	QFPIHLDVPVDQASKNYISIRIQSEFKQSVETVLGVENVVVDIOQMTSDEFNLITYYANANASSEDWVSGGVSWGPDYQD	510		

# FIG. 5B

Exp2	1	TTGMDVYTNVDQEAQKHLWDIYNTDEYVAYPDDELQVASTIVDSNGKVIAQLGARHQSSNVSEGINQAVETNRDWG	77	\$ID	\$SIM
		TTGMDVYTNVDQEAQKHLWDIYNTDEYVAYPDDELQVASTIVDSNGKVIAQLGARHQSSNVSEGINQAVETNRDWG		100	100
PonA	353	TTGMDVYTNVDQEAQKHLWDIYNTDEYVAYPDDELQVASTIVDSNGKVIAQLGARHQSSNVSEGINQAVETNRDWG	369		

# FIG. 5C

Exp3	1	DPLSINQCGNDRGRQYRTGIYQDEADLPAIYTVVQEQERMLGRKIAVEVEQLRHVILAEDYHQDYLRKNPSGYCHIDVTDADKPL	86	\$ID	\$SIM
		DP S+N QGND G QYR+G+YV D A+ + I + + + + + VE E L+++ AE+YHQDYL KNP+GYCHID+ AD PL		40	64
PilB	274	DPTSLNKQGNDTGTQYRSGVYVTDPAEKAVIAAALKREQQKYQLPLWVENEPLKNFYDAEYHQDYLIKPNPGYCHIDIRKADEPL	359		

Exp3	87	IDAANYEKPSQEVLKASLSEESYRVT	112		
------	----	----------------------------	-----	--	--

PilB	360	PGKTKAAPGQQLRRGQRIKNRVT:PN:SNAPDRRAI:PSD	397	nd	nd
------	-----	--	-----	----	----

Exp3	113	QEAATEAFTNAYDCTFEEGIYVDITTEGPLEFFAKDKFA:SGCGWPSFSRPI	163		
		Q++ATE +F++ YD+ F GIYVD+ +GEPLF + DK+ SGGCWPSF+RPI			
PilB	398	QNSATE:AFSSEYDHLFKP:GIYVDVWSGEPLFESSADKYDSGCGWPSFTRP:	449	60	82

# FIG. 5D

Exp4	25	VLGELGNFSPSEFMNRFDGIIEFKALSNDLLQIVELMLADVNKRLSSNIRLDVTDKVKELVDLGYD	93	\$ID	\$SIM
		V EL +F PEF-NR D +I F+ L+K ++ +I ++ML +V RL ++I L+VT++ +++VD GY+		41	74
Cd4B	790	VTEELKQYERPEFLNRLDEMIVFRQLTKLEVKEIADINLKE/FEELKVKELIQLQTERFERDRVVDDEGYN	858		

## FIG. 5E

Exp5	4	DGSGQAVNIINLLGGRVIVDVCACHTLRVTYKVDADKVGNAEQWKAEGMGLVMKGGVQAIYGPADILKSDIQDILDSGEII	88	%ID	%SIM
		+ G + +I+ +G + NI +DAC+TLRLRVTV+D KV + ++ K GA G++ G +QAI+GP++D LK+++QDI+ +			
PtsG	189	EAGDLPYEILQAMGDQENIKHLDACITRLRVTVNDQKV DKDRLKQLGASGVLEVGNNTQAIIFGPRSDGLKTMQDIAGRKPR	274	41	65

Exp5	89	PETLPSQMTFVQQ	101
		PE S EV Q	
PtsG	275	PEPXTSAQEEVQQ	285

## FIG. 5F

Exp6	12	DGRMVFLPRENKTYFGTTDTDTGCGLEHKKVQEDVDYLLGIYNNRFPESNITIDDIESSWAGLRPLI	80	%ID	%SIM
		DGRMV/ +PRE KTY GTTDT Y LEHP++T ED DY++ +N FPE NIT +DIESSWAGLRPLI		68	78
GlpD	278	DGRMVFAIPREGNTYVGTDTTVKEALZHPMTTEDRDVVIKSINYMPELUNITANDIESSWAGLRPLI	346		

## FIG. 5G

Exp7	31	ALLEZLDPVREGAAETDYLRSQEVGLKIISGVNPTVSSI	71	%ID	%SIM
		++L LDP +S+A+ ++ LR V++K+++G NPV + I		36	68
MgtB	548	GMLTFLDPKESAGKATAALRONGVAVKVLTDGNPVTARI	588		

## FIG. 5H

Exp8	25	GTAKNIGLVLOQEPFVSGTIKSNLAWVQEISDE	QVQAAAFAFVDADSFIOELPQGVDS?VSEKSSSFSTQQR	96	%ID	%SIM
		++LR+ +G+VLOE+ L++ +++ NIA-	+V AAA A FI +LP+GYD+ ++E G + S GQR		40	67
CyaB	542	ASLRQLGVVLQESTLFRS/RDNTALTRPGASMH	EVVAAAARLAGAHEFICQLPES?DTMLGENGVGLSGQR	614		

## FIG. 5I

Exp9	6	QIKALKSGAHIV/GTTPGRLLDLIKKALKLODIETLILDEADENMNGFLEDIEAIESRVPENRQTLTFSATMPDAIKRIGVQFMK	91	%ID	%SIM
		Q++AL+ G++IVVGTTPGRLLD +KR +L L + L+LDEADENL MGF+ED+S+I+++PE +QT LFSATMP+AI+RI +FMK		61	84
Dead	135	QLRALRQGPQIVVGTTPGRLLDLHLRGTLDLSKLSGLVLEADENLRNGFIEDVETINAIQIPESGHTALFSATMPAIRRITRFRMK	220		

Exp9	1	AFVFGRTKRRVDELTGRGLKIRGFRAEGIHGOLDQNK?L?VLRFENGNLDVLVATDVAAARGLDISGVTHVINYDIPOD	78	%ID	%SIM
		A +F RTK E++ +L G+ + +++GD++Q R + L K+G LD+L+ATDVAAARGLD+ ++ V NYOI? D		34	67
Dead	265	AIIFVTKNATLEVAENLE?NGVNSAALNGOMQALRQCTLERLKDGRLOILDIATDVAAARGLDVERISLVVNYDIPOD	342		

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FIG. 6

1 2

106.0 —

80.0 —

49.5 —

32.5 —

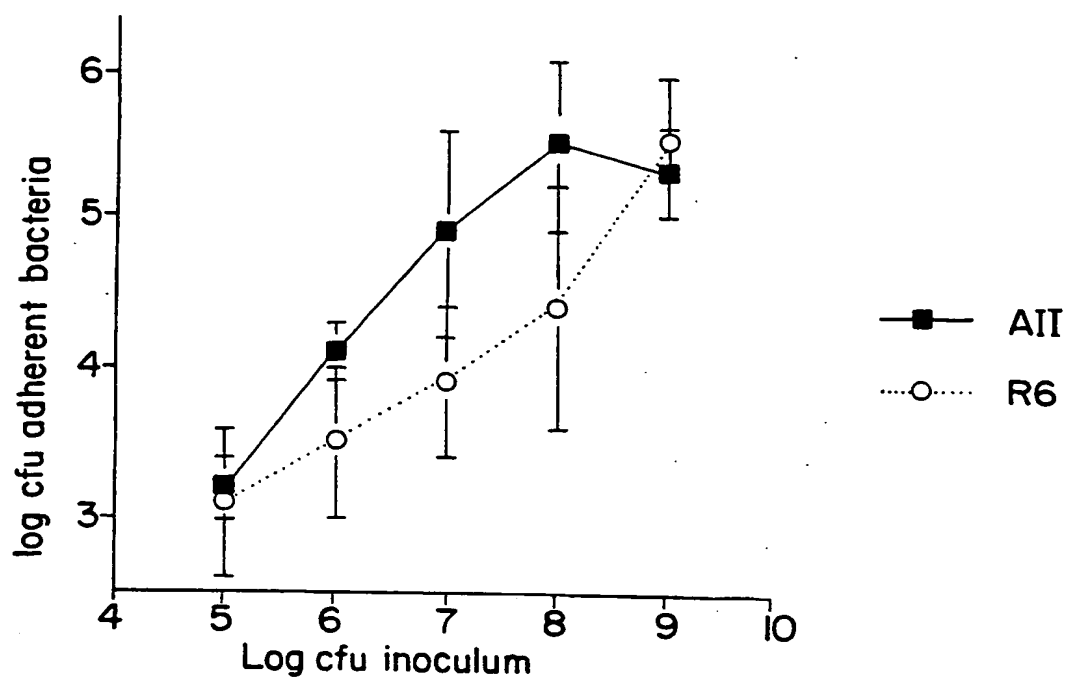
27.5 —

18.5 —

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FIG. 7



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FIG. 8

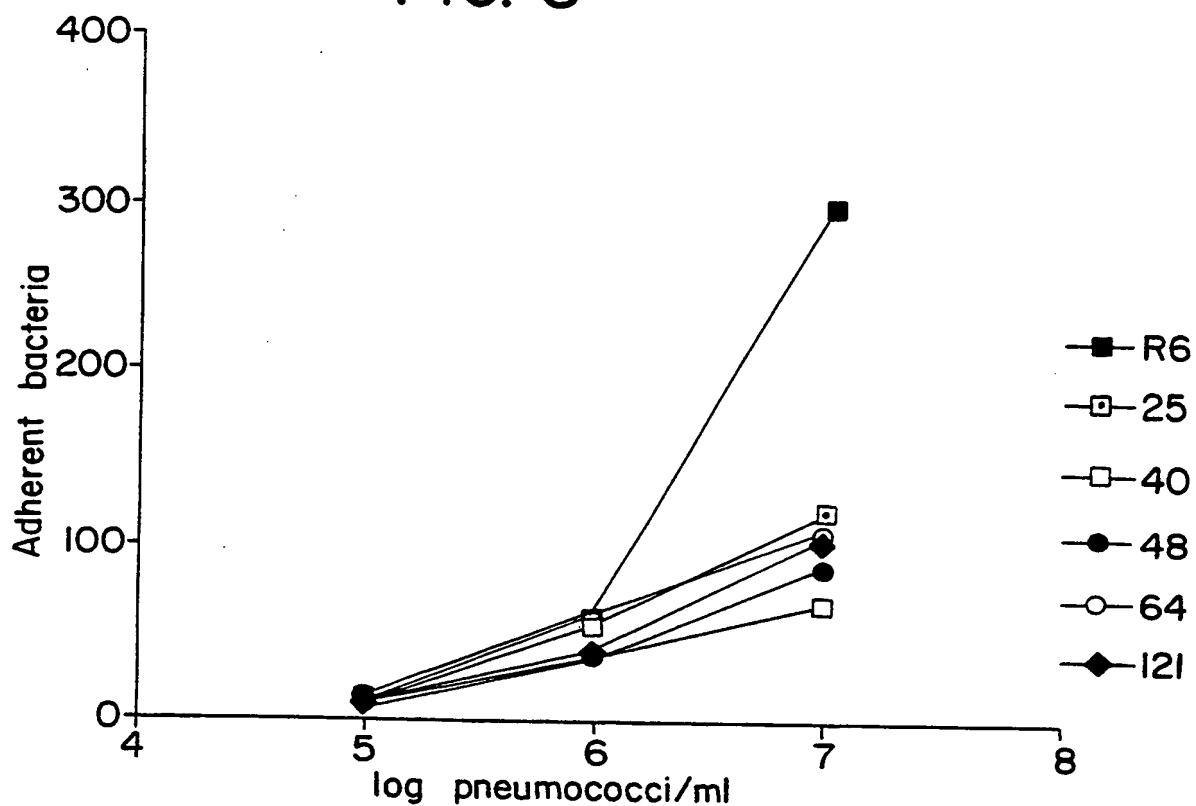
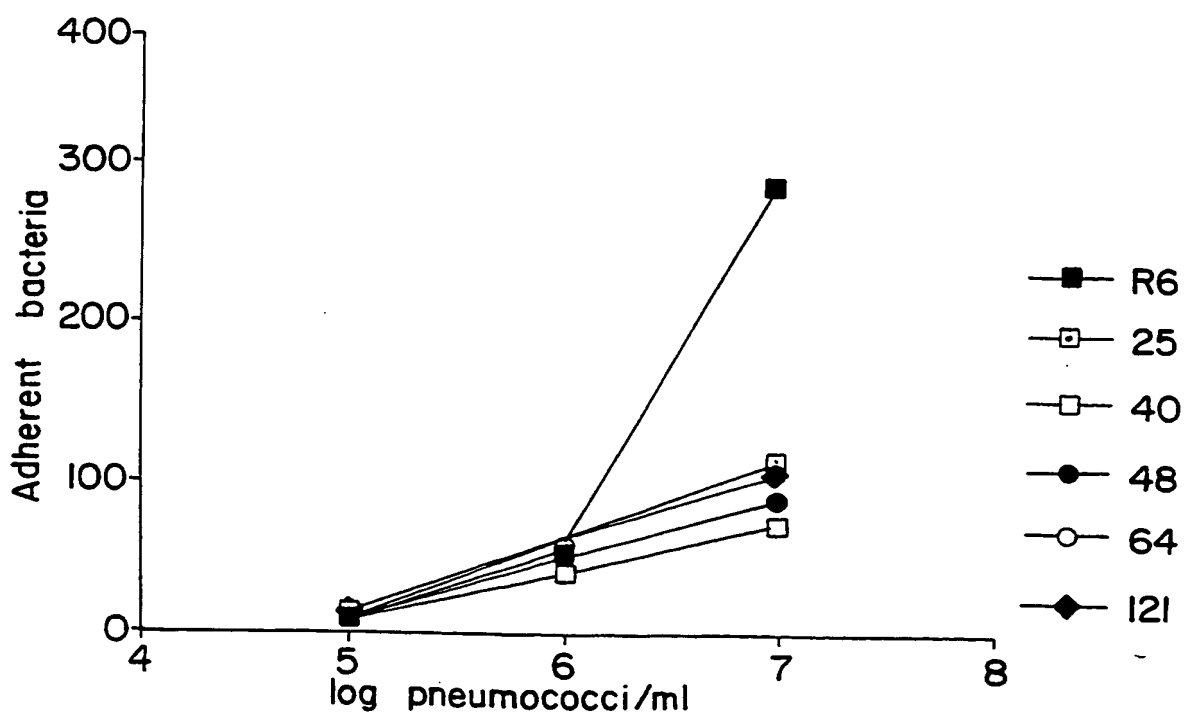


FIG. 9



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FIG. 10

10 30 50  
CCAGATGCGCTTCGAAAGCCCAACGTGTTCTCTCCACCGAGAAATTGACCGCCTCTCTCAA  
70 90 110  
ProAspAlaLeuArgLysProThrCysSerLeuHisArgGluPheAspArgLeuSerGln  
AGGAGCCATAACGATTTTGAAGGCGTTGAATCGTATCATGAATACACAAATACGACAA  
130 150 170  
ArgSerHisAsnAspPheGluGlyValGluSerTyrHisGluTyrThrThrIleArgGln  
ACTCTCACCATAATCCTCATATGTAACAGAGGATTACCAATTTTAGATTATCAATAATT  
190 210 230  
ThrLeuThrIleSerSerTyrValThrGluGlyLeuProIlePheArgLeuSerIleIle  
GTCCCTGTAAAGAGTCTATGGTCTGTGGAATGTAGGAAATTTCTTACGTAGTTTACCAT  
250  
ValProValLysSerLeuTrpSerValGluCysArgLysPheSerTyrValValTyrHis  
AGTCAAGATC  
SerGlnAsp

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## FIG. 1IB

610	630	650
ccttattgttgaaatccattgtgaccaaatacctctgttgaaatcgcgaaaaatccgaac		
ProTyrLeuLeuLysSerIleValThrLysSerSerValGluPheAlaLysAsnProAsn		
670	690	710
tactgggataaggacaatgtgcataattgacaaaagttaaattgtcattctgggatgggtcaa		
TyrTrpAspLysAspAsnValHisIleAspLysValLysLeuSerPheTrpAspGlyGln		
730	750	770
gatacagcaaacctgcagaaaaactttaagatggtagccttacagcagctcgtctctat		
AspThrSerLysProAlaGluAsnPheLysAspGlySerLeuThrAlaAlaArgLeuTyr		
790	810	830
ccaacaagtgcgaagtttcgcagagcttgagaagagatgaaggacaataattgtctatact		
ProThrSerAlaSerPheAlaGluLeuGluLysSerMetLysAspAsnIleValTyrThr		
850	870	890
caacaagactctattacgtatctagtcggtacaaaataattgaccgtcagtcctataaatac		
GlnGlnAspSerIleThrTyrLeuValGlyThrAsnIleAspArgGlnSerTyrLysTyr		
910	930	950
acatctaagaccagcgatgaacaaaaggcatcgactaaaaaggctctcttaacaaggat		
ThrSerLysThrSerAspGluGlnLysAlaSerThrLysLysAlaLeuLeuAsnLysAsp		
970	990	1010
ttccgtcaggctattgccttttggttttgatcggtacagcctatgccctctcagttgaatgga		
PheArgGlnAlaIleAlaPheGlyPheAspArgThrAlaTyrAlaSerGlnLeuAsnGly		
1030	1050	1070
caaaactggagcaagtaaaatcttgcgtaatactcttctgtgccaccaacatttgttcaagca		
GlnThrGlyAlaSerLysIleLeuArgAsnLeuPheValProThrPheValGlnAla		
1090	1110	1130
gatggtaaaaaactttggcgatatgggtcaaaagagaaaattgggtcacttatggggatgaatgg		
AspGlyLysAsnPheGlyAspMetValLysGluLysLeuValThrTyrGlyAspGluTrp		
1150	1170	1190
aaggatgtttaatcttgcagatttctcaggatgggtctttacaatccagaaaaagccaaggct		
LysAspValAsnLeuAlaAspSerGlnAspGlyLeuTyrAsnProGluLysAlaLysAla		

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## FIG. 11C

```

1210      1230      1250
gaatttgctaagctaataatcagccttacaagcagaaggtgtgacattcccaattcatttg
GluPheAlaLysAlaLysSerAlaLeuGlnAlaGluGlyValThrPheProIleHisLeu
1270      1290      1310
gatatgccagttgaccagacagcaactacaaaagttcagcgcggtccaatctatgaaacaa
AspMetProValAspGlnThrAlaThrThrLysValGlnArgValGlnSerMetLysGln
1330      1350      1370
tccttggaagcaactttaggagctgataatgtcattattgataattcaacaactacaaaaa
SerLeuGluAlaThrLeuGlyAlaAspAsnValIleIleAspIleGlnGlnLeuGlnLys
1390      1410      1430
gacgaagtaacaataattacataatttctgctgaaaatgctgctggcgaagactgggattta
AspGluValAsnAsnIleThrTyrPheAlaGluAsnAlaAlaGlyGluAspTrpAspLeu
1450      1470      1490
tcagataaatgtcgggttgggggtccagactttgccgatccatcaacctaccttgatatcatc
SerAspAsnValGlyTrpGlyProAspPheAlaAspProSerThrTyrLeuAspIleIle
1510      1530      1550
aaaccatctgtaggagaaagtactaaaacatatattagggtttgactcaggggaagataat
LysProSerValGlyGluSerThrLysThrTyrLeuGlyPheAspSerGlyGluAspAsn
1570      1590      1610
gtagctgctaaaaaagtaggtctatatgactacgaaaaaatgggttactgaggtggatgat
ValAlaAlaLysLysValGlyLeuTyrAspTyrGluLysLeuValThrGluAlaGlyAsp

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## FIG. IID

```

1630      gagactacagatgttgctaaacgctatgataaacgctgcagcccaagcttggttgaca
      1650      GluThrThrAspValAlaLysArgTyrAspLysTyrAlaAlaGlnAlaTrpLeuThr
      1670      1690      gatagtgctttgattattccaactacatctcgtaaggcggtccaatcttgtctaagatg
      1710      AspSerAlaLeuIleIleProThrThrSerArgThrGlyArgProIleLeuSerLysMet
      1730      1750      gtaccatttacaataccatttgcattgtcaggaaataaagggtacaagtgaaccagtccttg
      1770      ValProPheThrIleProPheAlaLeuSerGlyAsnLysGlyThrSerGluProValLeu
      1790      1810      tataaatacttggaacttcaagacaaggcagtcactgtagatgaataccaaaaagctcag
      1830      TyrLysTyrLeuGluLeuGlnAspLysAlaValThrValAspGluTyrGlnLysAlaGln
      1850      1870      gaaaaatggatgaaagaaaaagaagagtctaataaaaaaggctcaagaagatctcgcaaaa
      1890      GluLysTrpMetLysGluLysGluGluSerAsnLysLysAlaGlnGluAspLeuAlaLys
      1910      1930      catgtgaaataaactgttgcaaaataataagaaggatttagtatttctcttgaaatgctgaa
      1950      HisValLysEnd
      1970      1990      tccttttttacatttgtaaagaaagattctctaaatgtact
      2010

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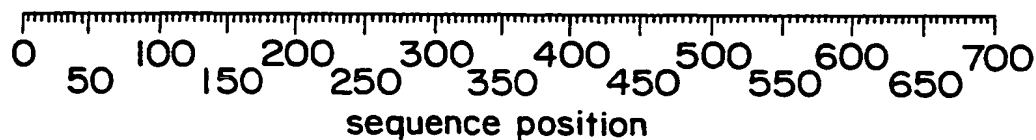
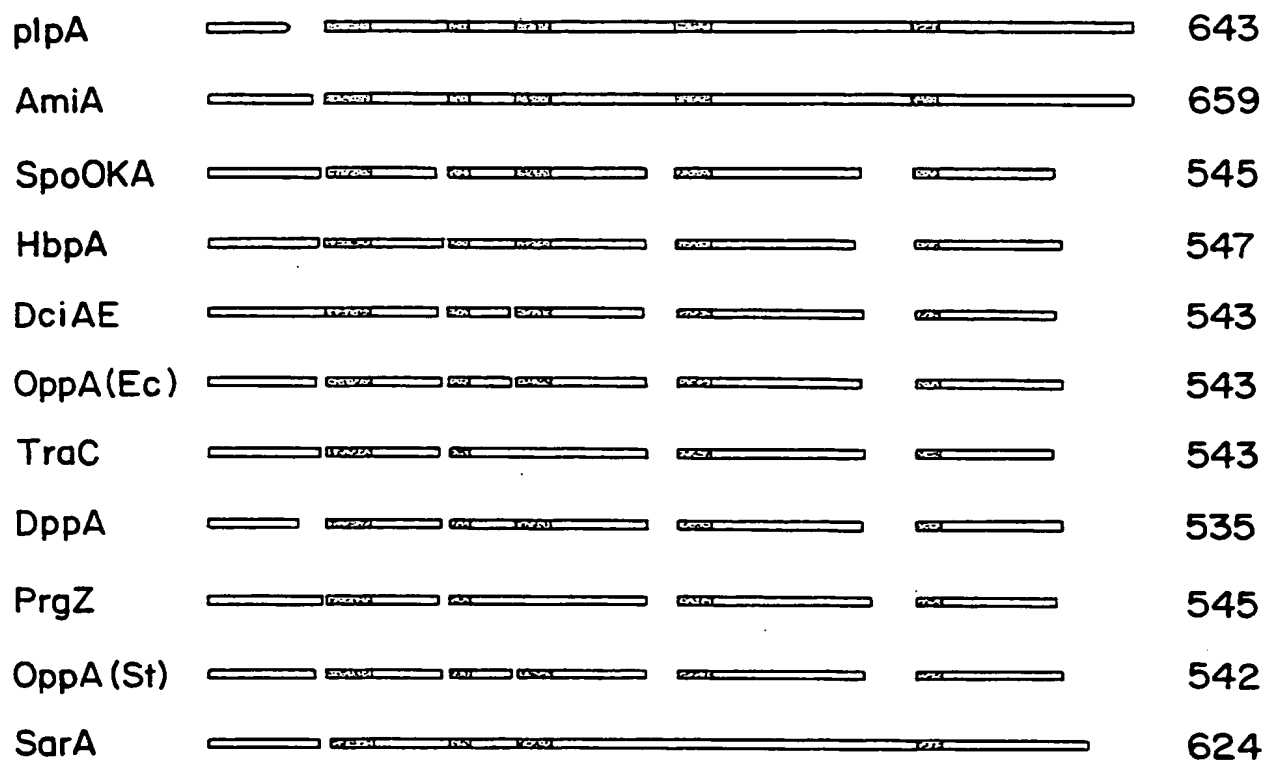
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## FIG. 12A

PlpA	GVLAACSGS	GSSAKGEKTF	SYIYETDPDN	LNYLTTAKAA	TANITSNVVD	49
AmiA	GVLAACSSSK	SSDSSAPKAY	GYVYTADPET	LDYLISRKNS	ITVVTNSGID	50
PlpA	GLLENDRYGN	FVPSMAEDWS	VSKDGLTYTY	TIRKDAKWYT	SEGEYYAAVK	99
AmiA	GLFTNDNYGN	LAPAVAEDWE	VSKDGLTYTY	KIRKGVKWFT	SDGEYYAEVT	100
PlpA	AQDFVTGLKY	AADKKSDALY	PVQESIKGLD	AYVKGEIKDF	SDVGIKALDE	149
AmiA	AKDFVNGLKH	AADKKSEAMY	LAENSVKGLA	DYLSCTSTOF	STVGKAVDD	150
PlpA	QITVQYTLNKP	ESFWNSKITM	GVLAPVNEEF	LNSKGDFAK	ATDPSLLYN	199
AmiA	YTLOYTLNQP	EPFWNSKLT	SIFWPLNEEF	ETSKGSDFAK	PTDPTSLLYN	200
PlpA	GPYLLKSIVT	KSSVEFAKNP	NYWDKDNVHI	DKVKLSFWDG	QDTSKPAENF	249
AmiA	GPFLKGLTA	KSSVEFVKNE	QYWDKENVHL	DTINLAYYDG	SDQESLERNF	250
PlpA	KDGLSLTAARL	YPTSASFAL	EKSMKDNIMY	TQDSITYLV	GTNIDRQSYK	299
AmiA	TSGAYSARL	YPTSENYSKV	AEEYKDNIMY	TQSGSIAGL	GVNIDRQSYN	300
PlpA	YTSKTSDEQK	ASTKKALLNK	DFRQALAFGF	DRYAYASQIN	GOTGASKILR	349
AmiA	YTSKTIIDSEK	VATKKALLNK	DFRQALNFAL	DRSAYSQIN	GKDGAALAVR	350
PlpA	NLFVPPIFVD	ADGKNFGDMV	KEKLVTYGDE	WKDYNLADGQ	DGLYNPEKAK	399
AmiA	NLFVKPDEVS	AGEKTFGDLV	AAQLPAYGDE	WKGYNLADGQ	DGLFNADKAK	400
PlpA	AEFAKAKSAL	QAEGVTFPIH	LDMPVDQAT	TKVQRVQSMK	QSLEATLGAD	449
AmiA	AEFRKAKKAL	EADGVQFPIH	LDMPVDQASK	NYISRIQSFK	QSVETVLGVE	450
PlpA	NVIIDIQQLQ	KDEVNNITYF	AENAAGEDWD	LSDNVWGSGPD	FADPSTYLDI	499
AmiA	NVVVDIQQMT	SDEFNNITYY	AANASSEDWD	VSGGVSWGPD	YQDPSTYLDI	497
PlpA	IKPSVGESTK	TYLGFDGEGD	NVAACKVGLY	DYEKLVTEAG	DETTOVAKRY	549
AmiA	LKITTSSEITK	TYLGFDNPN-	SPSVVQVGLK	EYDKLVDEAA	KETSDFNTRY	546
PlpA	DKYAAAQAWL	TDSALIIPTT	SRTG-RPILS	KMVPFTIPFA	LSGNKGTSEP	598
AmiA	EKYAAAQAWL	TDSSLFIPAM	ASSGAAPVLS	RIVPFTGASA	QTGSKGSD--	594
PlpA	VLYKYLELQD	KAVTVDEYOK	ADKWMKEKE	ESNKKAQEDL	AKHVK	643
AmiA	VYFKYLLQD	KAVTKEEYEK	AREKWLKEKA	ESNEKAQKEL	ASHVK	639

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FIG. 12B



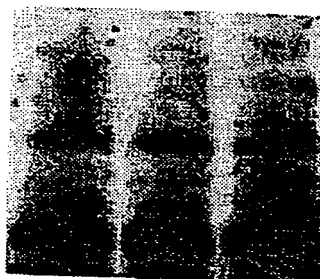
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FIG. 13

A B C D

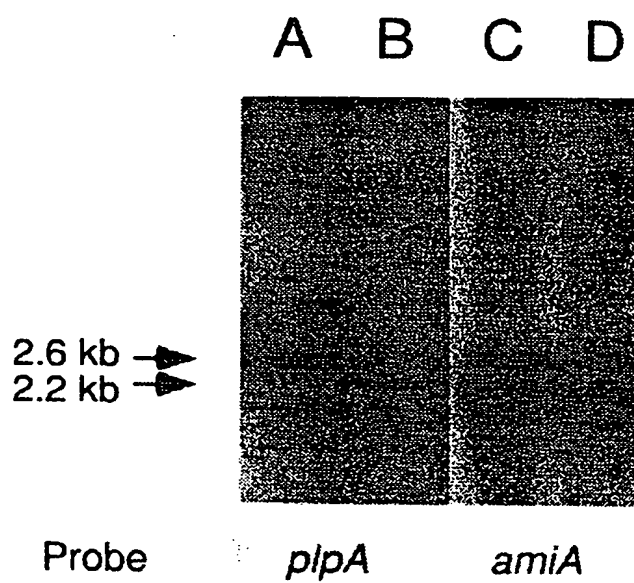


E F G



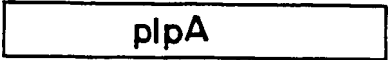
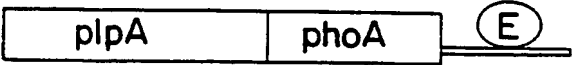







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FIG. 14



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FIG. 15

Chromosomal gene construction	Strain	Percent of control
	R6x	100.0 ± 17.6
	SPRU98	12.5 ± 3.2
	SPRU107	6.3 ± 1.6
	SPRU58	49.3 ± 0.8
	SPRU122	7.8 ± 1.6
	R6x	100.0 ± 28.2
	SPRU121	116.3 ± 16.1
	SPRU114	130.2 ± 16.1
	SPRU148	371.5 ± 31.9

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FIG.16

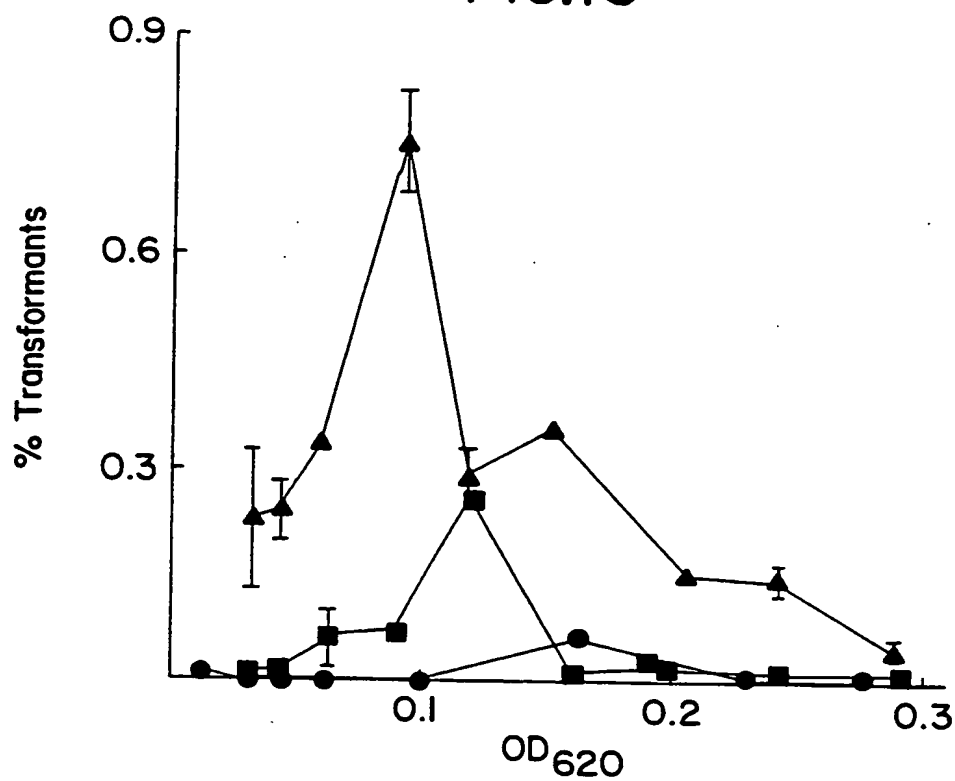


FIG.17

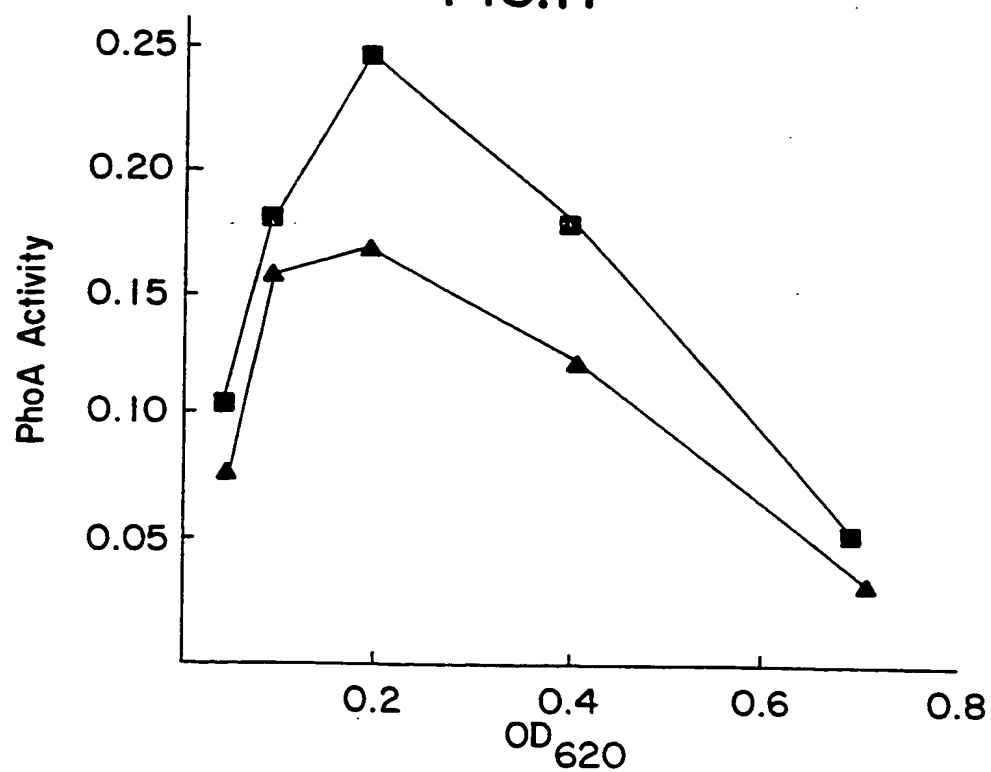
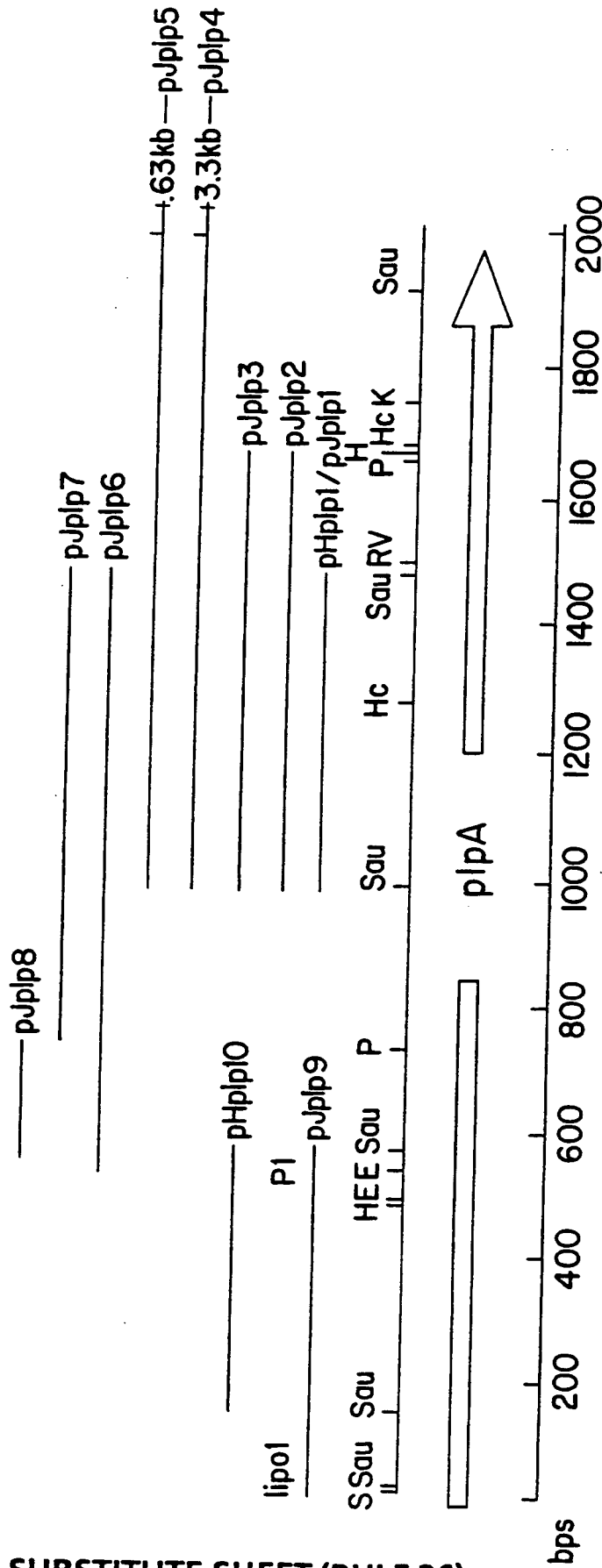


FIG.18

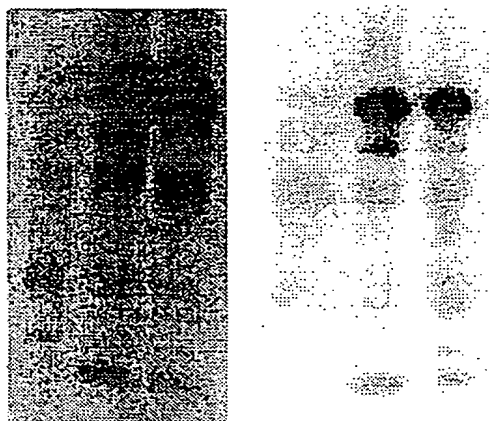


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FIG. 19A

A B C D E F



Membrane    Cytoplasm

A, D R6, parent

B, E *Pad1*C, F *Pad1b*

FIG. 19B

A B C



Membrane

A, R6, parent

B, *Pad1*C, *Pad1b*

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FIG. 20

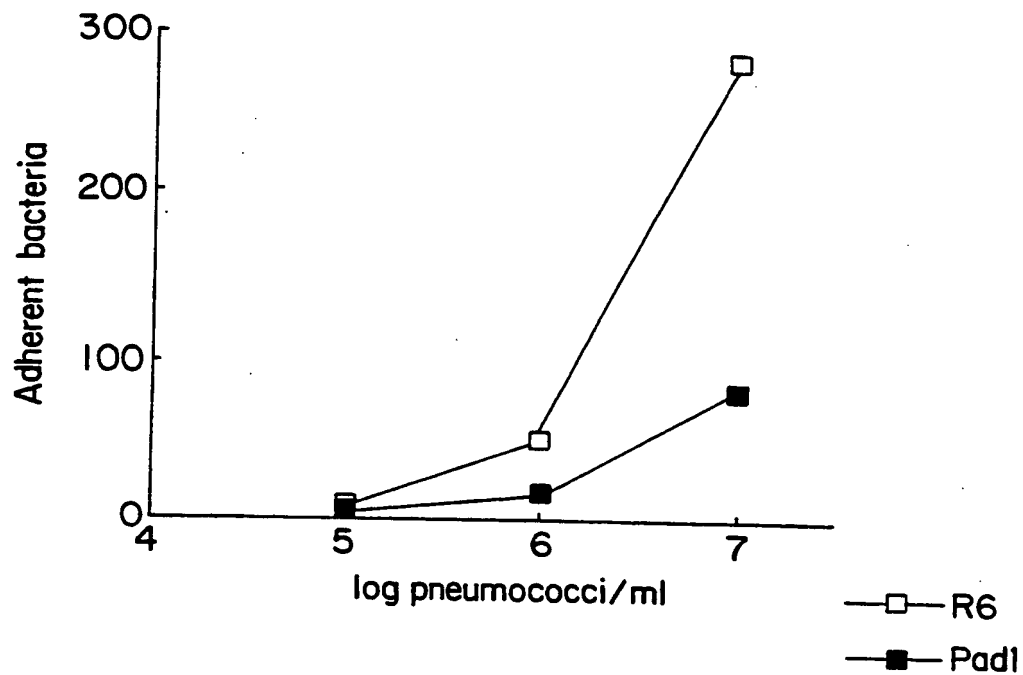
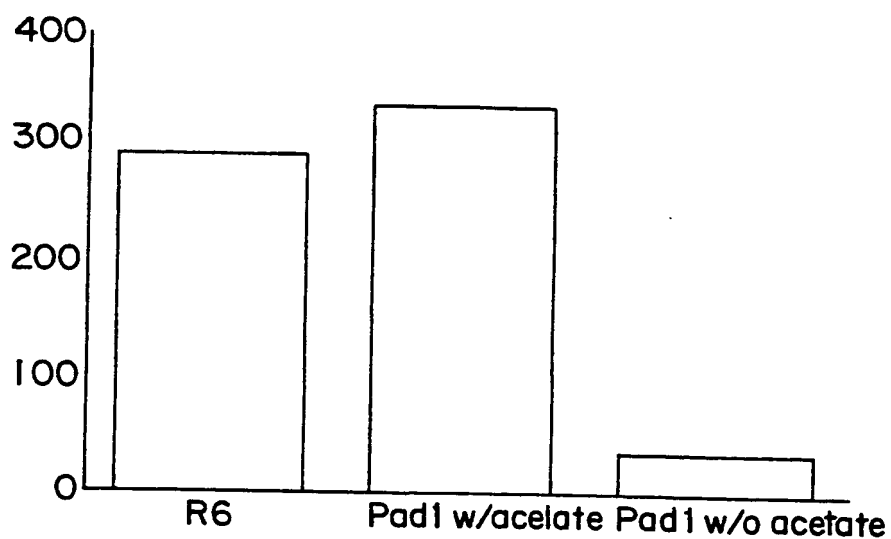


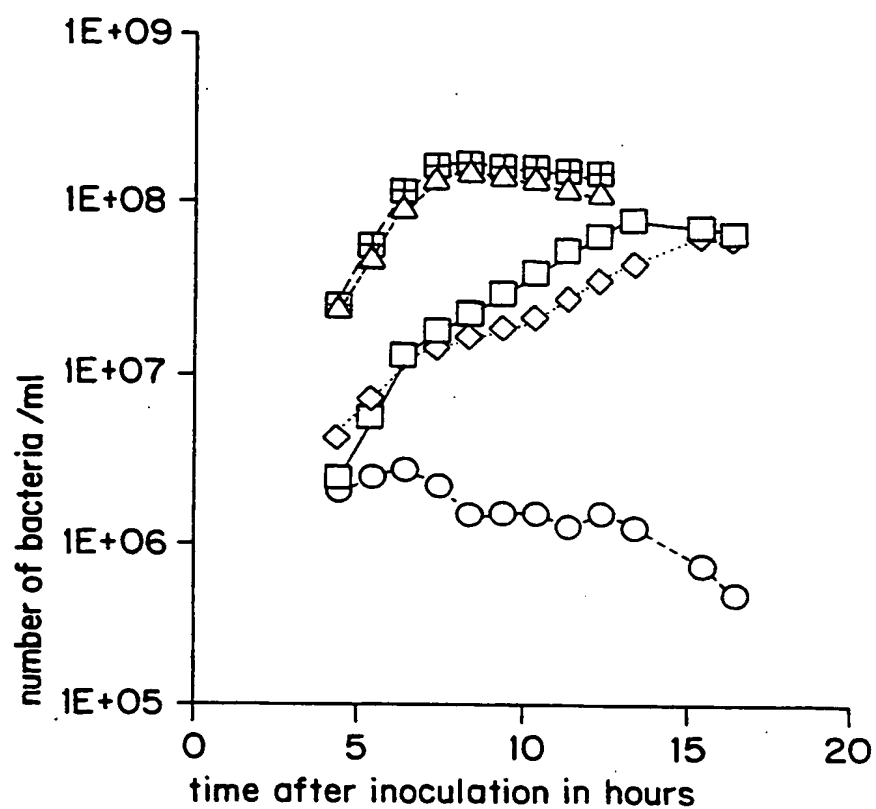
FIG. 21



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FIG. 22



- Pad1 in 0.5% AC  
.....◇..... Pad1 in 0.1% Ac  
----○---- Pad1 in 0% Ac  
----△---- R6 in 0.5% Ac  
----⊠---- R6 in 0% Ac

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## FIG. 23A

10 CTGTATTAGAAATAGAGAGATTGAGCAGATTTTAGAAAAGTCAGCATAAATATGATACAGTG 70  
 30 50  
 90 GAATAGTAAAAATTGGAGAACGTTTCCAATTCTATGTAATCGTATTCTCCAAGTTTAAAAAATTGAAG 130  
 110  
 150 GAGAGTTATCATGACTCAAGGGAATACTGCACTCTGCAGCAATGCTTAACGTATTGAAAACATGG 210  
 170 190  
 230 M T Q G K I T A S A A M L N V L K T W  
 250  
 270 GGCCTAGATACAATCTACGGTATCCCATCAGGAACACTCAGCTCATTTGATGGACGCTTTGGCTGAAGACA  
 290 G V D T I Y G I P S G T L S S L M D A L A E D K  
 310 330 350  
 AAGATATCCGCTTCTTACAAGTTCGCCACGAAGAGACAGGTGCTCTTGCAGCGGTTATGCAAGCTAAATT  
 D I R F L Q V R H E E T G A L A A V M Q A K F  
 370 390 410  
 CGGCGGCTCAATCGGGTTGCAGTTGGTTCAGGTGGTCCAGGTCCGACTCACTTGATTAAACGGTGTTTAC  
 G G S I G V A V G S G G P G A T H L I N G V Y  
 430 450 470 490  
 GATGCAGCTATGGATAACACTCCATTCCTAGCGATCCTTGGATCAGTCCAGTTAACGAATTGAACATGG  
 D A A M D N T P F L A I L G S R P V N E L N M D  
 510 530 550  
 ATGCTTTCCAAGAGCTTAACCAAAACCAATGTACAACGGTATCGCTGTTTACAACAACGTTAGCTTA  
 A F Q E L N Q N P M Y N G I A V Y N K R V A Y

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## FIG. 23B

570 590 610 630  
 CGCTGAGCAATTGCCAAAGTAATTGACGAAGCCTGCCGTGCTGCAATTCTAAAAAAGGTCCAGCTGTT  
 A E Q L P K V I D E A C R A A I S K K G P A V

650 670 690  
 GTTGAAATTCAGTAACTTCGGTTTCCAAGAAATCGACGAAACTCATACTACGGTTCAGGTTTCATACG  
 V E I P V N F G F Q E I D E N S Y Y G S G S Y E

710 730 750 770  
 AACGCTCATTCGCTCCTCGCTTGAACGAAGTTGAAATCGACAAAGCTGTTGAAATCTTGAACAAATGC  
 R S F I A P A L N E V E I D K A V E I L N N A

790 810 830  
 TGAACGCCCAGTTATCTATGCTGGATTGGTGGTTAAAGCTGGTGAAGTGATTACTGAATTGTCAAGT  
 E R P V I Y A G F G G V K A G E V I T E L S R

850 870 890 910  
 AAAATCAAAGCACCAATCATCACTGCTGTAATAAACTTTGAAGCTTTCGAATGGAACATATGAAGTTTGA  
 K I K A P I I T T G K N F E A F E W N Y E G L T

930 950 970  
 CAGGTTCTGCTTACCGTGTGGTGGAAACCAAGCAAGTGGTCTTTGAAGCAGACACAGTTCCTTTT  
 G S A Y R V G W K P A N E V V F E A D T V L F

990 1010 1030 1050  
 CCTTGGTTCAAACCTTCGCATTTGCTGAAGTTACGAAGCATTCAGAACAACACTGAAAAATTCATACAAGTC  
 L G S N F A F A E V Y E A F K N T E K F I Q V

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## FIG. 23C

1070	1090	1110
GATATCGACCCCTTACAAACTTGGTAAACGTATGCCCTTGACGCTTCAATCCTTGGTGATGCTGGTCAAG		
D I D P Y K L G K R H A L D A S I L G D A G Q A		
1130	1150	1170
CAGCTAAAGCTATCCTTGACAAAGTAAACCCAGTTGAATCAACTCCATGGTGGCGTGCAACGTTAAGAA		
A K A I L D K V N P V E S T P W R A N V K N		
1210	1230	1250
CAACCAAAACTGGCGTGATTACATGAACAACTCGAAGGTAAACTGAGGGTGAATTGCAATTGTATCAA		
N Q N W R D Y M N K L E G K T E G E L Q L Y Q		
1270	1290	1310
GTTTACAATGCAATCAACAACATGCTGATCAAGACGCTATCTACTCACTCGACGTCGCTAGCACTACTC		
V Y N A I N K H A D Q D A I Y S L D V G S T T Q		
1350	1370	1390
AAACATCTACTCGTCACCTCCACATGACACCTAAGAAATATGTGGCGTACATCTCCGCTCTTTGCGACAAT		
T S T R H L H M T P K N M W R T S P L F A T M		
1410	1430	1450
GGGTATTGCCCTTCCTGGTATCGCTGCTAAGAAAGACACTCCAGATCGCCAAGTATGGAACATCATG		
G I A L P G G I A A K K D T P D R Q V W N I M		
1490	1510	1530
GGTGATGGAGCATTCACATGTGCTACCCAGACGTTATCACAAACGTTCAATACGACCTTCCAGTTATCA		
G D G A F N M C Y P D V I T N V Q Y D L P V I N		

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## FIG. 23D

1550 1570 1590 1610  
ACCTTGTCCTTCTCAAAATGCTGAGTACGGCTTTCATCAAGAACAATAACGAAGATACAAACAACTTGTT  
L V F S N A E Y G F I K N K Y E D T N K H L F

1630 1650 1670  
TGGTGTGACTTCACAATCGCTGACTACGGTAACCTTGCGGAAGCTCACGGAGCTGTTGGATTCACAGTT  
G V D F T I A D Y G N L A E A H G A V G F T V

1690 1710 1730 1750  
GACCGTATCGACGACATCGATGCAGTTGTTGCAGATGCTGTAAATTTGAACAAGAAGGTAAACTGTTG  
D R I D D I D A V V A D A V K L N K E G K T V V

1770 1790 1810  
TCATCGATGCTCGCATCACTCAACACCGTCCACTTCCAGTAGAAGTACTTGAATGGATCCAAAACCTTCA  
I D A R I T Q H R P L P V E V L E L D P K L H

1830 1850 1870 1890  
CTCAGAAGAAGCTATCAAGCCTTCAAGGAAAATACGAAGCAGAAGAACTCGTACCATTCCGTCCTTC  
S E E A I K A F K E K Y E A E L V P F R L F

1910 1930 1950  
TTGGAAGAAGAAGGATTGCAATCACGGCAATTAAATAATTCCTCTCGCCGAAATCAAAATATGAAACTT  
L E E E G L Q S R A I

1970 1990 2010 2030  
GTAGACTTTATTCTTTGATTTTCATAGCAGCAGAACTTTAAAGATCGGAGCAATCCGGTCTTTTCCTATG

2045  
GAGGAGAGTAACATG

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